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April 19, 1920, Temperature 73

No. 18,236.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1921.

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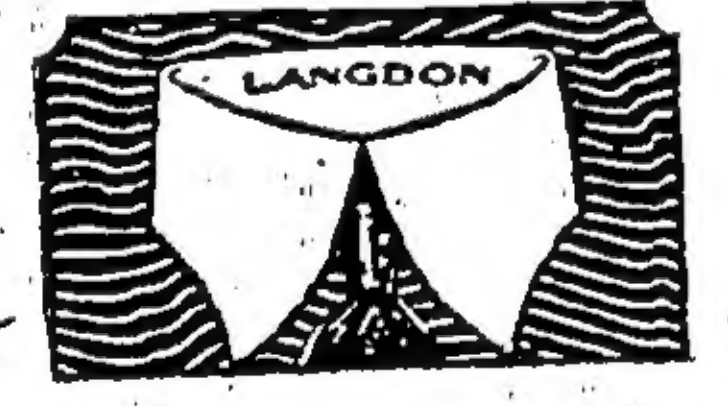
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

COAL CRISIS

LITTLE PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

MINERS DETERMINED.

HIG NORTH-EAST COAST INDUSTRIES THREATENED.

LONDON, April 18.

The coal crisis has practically come to a standstill at present owing to the absence of the miners' delegates from London. The Government's offer to establish a national wages board and to give limited temporary financial assistance still holds good. The miners in Durham and Northumberland are said to be in favour of a further conference with the coal-owners in order to ascertain the precise meaning of the statement made by Lord Gainford last week that owners were willing temporarily to forego profits in the majority of the mining areas. However, they appear determined to continue the struggle, feeling particularly strong. In Wales where the local miners' federation is demanding the withdrawal of all labour from the mines and the resignation of Mr. Hodges, wintry weather is accentuating the hardships of strike continuance, of which a fortnight it is stated will mean bringing to a standstill all the big industries on the north-east coast. Even now very few blast furnaces are working and steel works have closed down. The rivers are choked with idle tonnage.

DEFENCE FORCE

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes appealed for the abandonment of the defence force. He complained that the measures taken were unprecedented, unnecessary and provocative. Sir Robert Horne replied that the emergency too was unprecedented. The Government had done nothing but take steps to provide the nation with essential food supplies in the face of a threat to starve the people. The cost of the emergency arrangements was £1,000,000 a week and the expense was not relatively as great as the assurance against trouble compared with what the nation was losing as a result of the coal strike.

PREMIER DEFENDS PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hartshorn, one of the miners' leaders, declared that if the Government accepted the miners' scheme for a national wages board it would be a long way towards arriving at a settlement. He invited Mr. Lloyd George to summon both sides to meet to discuss publicly all the points. The Premier, replying, warmly defended the defence steps taken owing to the presence of a small element of revolutionaries who might without precautionary measures have gained the ascendancy over the bulk of moderates.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, moving the supplementary army estimates necessitated by the defence force and other emergency arrangements, Sir L. Worthington Evans stated that the response to the appeal for recruits for the defence force had been very remarkable. Over 75,000 trained men had enlisted when recruiting was suspended, but a great many more men had been registered. Some of the force had already been employed at the request of the civil authorities and were held in readiness in various districts. The force would be demobilised as soon precautions were no longer necessary.

WHAT IS REALLY WANTED.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government might have over insured against trouble but it would have been inexcusable to under insure. He deprecated another temporary patched up peace, although he would rule out no suggestions. Nevertheless, he trusted that a settlement when found would have the elements of permanency. What was really wanted was a scheme offering inducement to all parties engaged in mining to do their best to decrease expenses and increase output.

YAP ISLAND DISPUTE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The American and Japanese correspondence regarding the Island of Yap has been published. Mr. Hughes' note on April 5 in which it was argued that the United States lost none of its rights as one of the victors over Germany, which has already been published, was a reply to a Japanese note on February 26 in which Japan agreed that it was not sufficient merely to establish the fact that President Wilson made reservations regarding Yap. It must further be shown that the Supreme Council decided in favour of those views. It was added that if the Council really decided against Japan at the meeting on May 7 at which Japan was not represented that was an act of absolutely bad faith. Mr. Hughes' note is identical with the note sent to the other powers which has already been published except for the opening sentences in which he refuses to admit the necessity of endorsement of President Wilson's reservations by the Supreme Council and declares that if Japan's contention means that the United States would be bound by the decision of the Council without its consent such a contention is inadmissible. Moreover the United States never assented to the mandate embracing Yap.

DEFAULTING GERMANY.

WHAT WILL THE ALLIES DO?

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding proposed British participation in measures for the enforcement of the sanctions in the event of Germany not meeting her requirements on May 1, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Germany was still in default as regards reparations, the trial of war criminals, and disarmament and had hitherto shown no inclination to submit practical proposals to carry out the peace treaty in this direction. It was therefore imperative that the Allies discuss necessary steps to enforce compliance. He declined to state whether inter-allied communications would take the form of a conference.

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAVANA, April 18.

The twelfth game for the Chess Championship of the world was drawn after 31 moves.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/6 5/8
Today's opening rate 2/7 1/8

CIVIL AVIATION.

BRITAIN'S LOST LEAD

INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

Although at the present moment economy must be the keynote in national expenditure, there can be little ground for complaint that the proposed total allowance of a little over 1,000,000 for civil aviation is in any way excessive; those who wish to see this country in the foremost position in aerial transport will, in fact, regard it as inadequate. An item of 60,000, which has been included in the estimates for the grant of subsidies to the aerial transport companies under the terms of Lord Weir's report, and doubtless this would be acceptable if any company remained in existence to claim it. The position is, however, that British civil aviation has, for the time being, ceased to exist, the one remaining aerial transport firm having announced its intention to suspend operations on the same day that the Air Estimates were presented to the House. The reason for this suspension is that competition with the heavily subsidised French and Belgian companies is impossible, even with the aid of the comparatively small subsidy proposed by Lord Weir's committee. The feeling of the House was, however, that the London-Paris service, at any rate, should be maintained, and Mr. Churchill agreed to set up another committee, including members of the aircraft industry and of the aerial transport firms, to consider the question of subsidies for civil aviation in the light of recent developments.

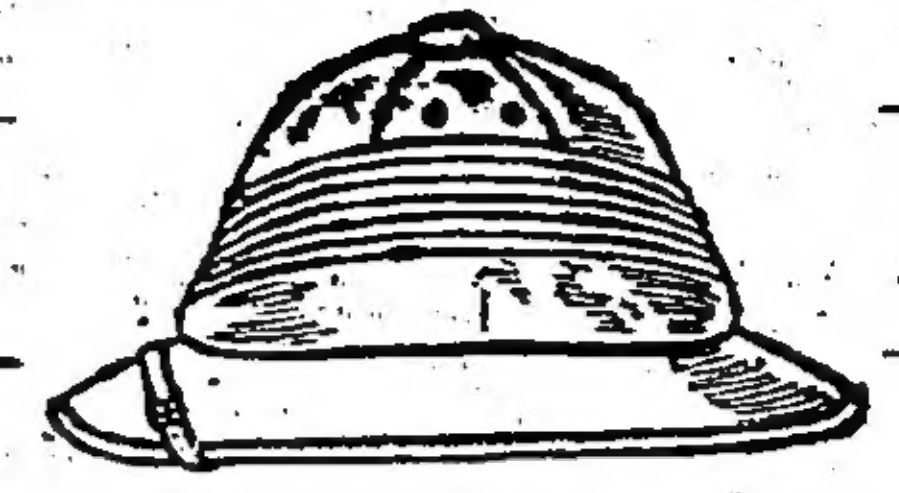
The main difficulty in connection with civil aviation, apart from the question of foreign subsidies, appears to be to raise the necessary capital for the purchase of modern machines specially designed for commercial work without which financial success is not likely to be achieved. On this point we would direct attention to the suggestion put forward in Mr. H. White Smith's paper at the Conference on Air Transport at Olympia that the Government should order a number of modern commercial machines and hire them out to the operating companies on terms arranged to protect the nation against loss. The scheme certainly has the advantage that it would enable commercial aviation to be established on a firm basis sooner than would be possible if the whole of the capital had to be raised privately under the present conditions of financial stringency. The development of civil aviation is certainly a matter of national importance, both commercially and in connection with defence, and the fact that the suggested expenditure would also help to reduce unemployment is a further reason for its consideration.

Another item of interest in connection with civil aerial transport is the offer by the Government to hand over free of charge all the airships in its possession, together with the spare parts and ground equipment, to a private company undertaking to operate them commercially. The offer is certainly a useful one, and it should suffice to enable a long-distance service, say, from London to Egypt and India, to be started, but here again it must be remembered that airships designed for naval work are not necessarily the best type for transporting passengers and goods. They should, however, serve to demonstrate the possibilities of airship services, and since the company will not have to bear the capital cost of constructing the vessels, it should be possible to operate them profitably while the traffic is developing. Eventually we have no doubt that aerial transport, with aircraft both of the lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air types, will develop satisfactorily without artificial aid, since the value of the time saved will exceed the additional cost in cases quite sufficiently numerous to produce a reasonable traffic. —Engineering.

The N. C. Daily News of April 13, says:—Information has been received in Shanghai that the C. N. S. "Ningpo," while on a voyage from Newchwang to Swatow, has gone ashore on the Shantung Promontory, five miles west of the North-east Light. The mishap occurred during a dense fog. Assistance has been sent from Tientsin, and the Naval authorities at Weihaiwei have also sent a tug. Preparations are being made to despatch the C. N. S. "Chekiang," and she is expected to leave Shanghai today.

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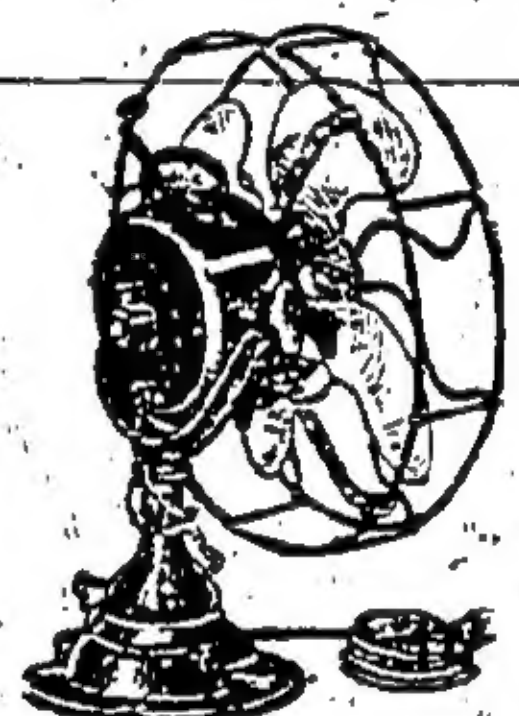
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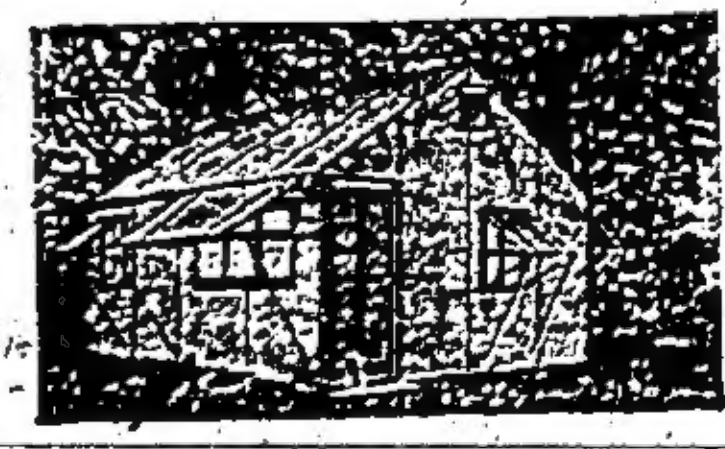
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Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20
One hour, 35
Two hours, 50
Three hours, 70
Six hours, 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour, 0.60 cents.
Three hours, \$1.00
Six hours, 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.20
Half hour, 0.30 0.40
One hour, 0.50 0.60
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Three hours, 1.20 1.50
Six hours, 1.80 2.40
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Every subsequent hour, 20Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
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City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10
One hour, 15
Every subsequent hour, 10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour on part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than —4th mile, 75 cents... 1 hour.
return, \$1.00... 2 hours.Beyond 4th to 8th mile,
single, \$1.20... 2 hours.
return, \$1.50... 3 hours.Beyond 8th to 11th mile,
single, \$1.75... 3 hours.
return, \$2.00... 4 hours.Beyond 11th to 14th mile,
single, \$2.25... 4 hours.
return, \$2.50... 5 hours.For journeys beyond the 14th
mile, the hire shall be a matter of previous arrange-
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ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
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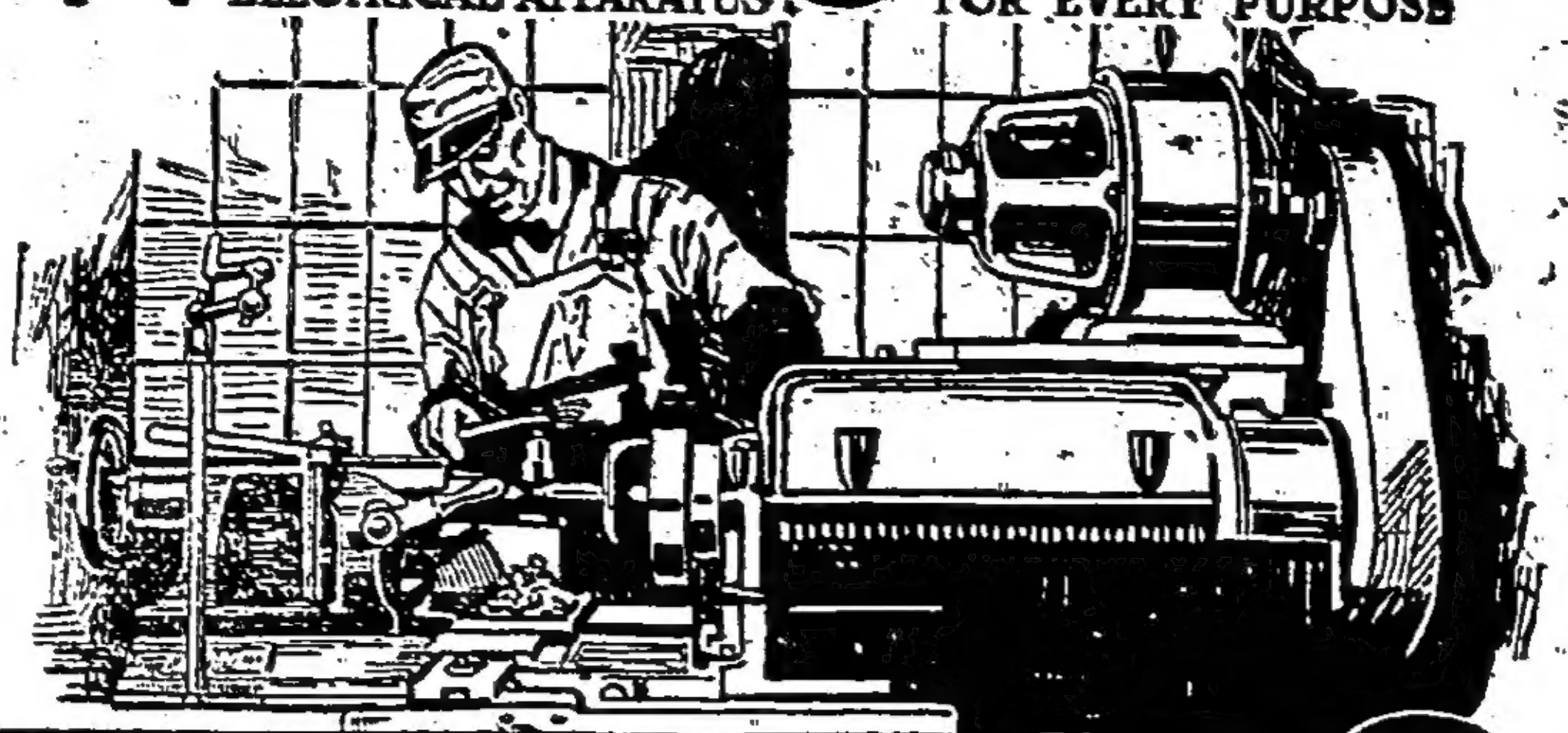
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until now, a fitting climax, the titanic force of electricity responds to
the pressure of man's finger.For as late as 1840 power was still furnished by hand; in 1860 a tread-
mill was invented, a horse furnishing the power; in 1875 a vertical steam
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industrial institu-
tions of the world.

KAISER AS HISTORIAN.

HIS DEFENCE.

LABOURING FOR PEACE.

New York, March 20.—"I was
innocent and sincere, and my op-
ponents were guilty and insincere."
This is the fundamental tone of the
Kaiser's memoir, which was published
to-day for the first time by the
New York Herald and the Manchester
Guardian. The manuscript is entitled
"A Comparative Historical
Tabulation from 1884 to the out-
break of war in 1914." It was
written by the Kaiser himself and
was distributed among certain friends.A letter accompanied the manu-
script, signed by the Marshal of
the Household. This letter says, in
part, "This is respectfully sent you
by the All-Highest command of his
Majesty the King-Kaiser. His Ma-
jesty wishes the avoidance of these
historical tables reaching the Press
or being discussed in the Press."The manuscript consists of two
parts in the form of notes from a
diary. The first part describes the
events which happened simultane-
ously in Germany, Austria, Italy,
England, France, America, Japan,
Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan
States. The Kaiser endeavours to
establish proof that Germany is not
responsible for the world war, but
that such responsibility rested upon
England, France, and Russia.The second part shows from the
German point of view the develop-
ment of this alleged policy of the
Entente and the German efforts to
avoid war. The manuscript is pre-
pared in the form of a series of
chronological tables, which are dry
and troublesome reading but reveal a
graphic picture of the Kaiser's mind.
He has tried to achieve his own
acquittal before the bar of history,
but his history is a history that lives
in his own memory and is not the
actual past.

REFERENCES TO JAPAN.

The portion referring to Japan
with 1890, with a reference to the
first election for the Diet. Coming
down to 1895, the protest of Russia,
and Germany against Japan's occupa-
tion of the Liaotung peninsula is
mentioned. The Anglo-Japanese
Alliance is noted as being aimed at
Russia-Japanese war, the annexation
of Korea, and the renewal of the
Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The record
then refers to a speech by Viscount
Kato in 1916, in which Viscount Grey
is reported as having told Viscount
Kato that war was unavoidable and
that the sooner it broke out the
better it would be.Further reference is made to the re-
port of an unnamed German attaché
about the same time that some
equally anonymous Japanese states-
man had told him that "the German
Empire had been condemned to
death."

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan is again mentioned under
date November 11, 1901: The Tsar
in Danzig declares that he is pre-
paring for war with Japan. On August
6, 1902: "Met Tsar at Reval. Tsar
announces that he is willing to
commence war on Japan, probably
in 1904." In October 1903 "Meet-
ing of Kaiser and Tsar at
Wiesbaden Volksgarten. The Tsar
declares that his preparations for war
with Japan had not advanced so far
as he had hoped. Hence the war
was postponed and was not to be
begun in 1904, as he had planned."In 1905 the Kaiser claims that he
was the real author of the League of
Nations. On March 24 of that year
the Tsar met the Kaiser at Bjorko
Island, and later the Kaiser met
Count Witte. "The Kaiser met
the Tsar and suggested that
Witte establish a League of
Nations by joining the Triple and
Franco-Russian Alliances, and, while
retaining the group demarcations,
admit other groups by single States.
The proposal was accepted by the
Tsar and Witte, and no presidential
power was intended. The League of
Nations was not, therefore, Wilson's
idea but the Kaiser's. The Kaiser's
League was planned to give equal
rights to each member, but the Wil-
son League is a plan for the domina-
tion of the world by the Anglo-
Saxons wearing helmets."

THE BLAME ON BRITAIN.

Throughout the narrative the
Kaiser endeavours to show that Ger-
many did not want the war and he
places the responsibility on the
Entente, especially on Britain. He
shows how the Kaiser strove to pre-
vent war but does not mention all
the facts which are unfavourable to
him, such as the German invasion of
Belgium. Readers can ascertain this
from the following few extracts:—"January 25th, 1901—Chamberlain
made anti-German speech. Numerous
English writers thereupon demand
alliance with France.""August 1905.—Lord Lansdowne,
British Foreign Minister, declared
that in the event of Germany taking
arms against England, the latter
would regard Japan as obliged by
the terms of the Alliance to come to
England's assistance.""October 1907.—King Edward in
Kronberg, accompanied by Viscount
Hardinge. The latter, with a hidden
threat of war, demanded that the
Kaiser try to drive France to war,
but fails, thanks to Germany's love
of peace.""1912.—Haldane, British Minister
for War, in Berlin. Germany's efforts
at a close neutrality pact with En-
gland are thwarted by Britain's im-
possible demands. The attempt of
England to cripple Germany's fleet
through building limitation fails.
Still Germany has a reduced building
programme and England a full one."

KING GEORGE AND GERMANY.

"1912.—King George at Balmoral

Castle told Sazonoff, the Russian

Minister, that he intended to destroy
Germany's navy and merchant
marine." This information was sup-
plemented by Grey, who told Sazonoff
of the existence of an Anglo-French
agreement by which England was
committed, in case of a war between
France and Germany, to support
France not only on the sea but by
landing troops on the continent of
Europe."A few quotations may be given
from Part II, explaining the out-
break of war:—
"April 1914.—Mobilisation of En-
glish banks in London, accumulation
of money."
"June.—English preparations for
mobilisation begun."
"July 24th.—Russia and France
seek to influence Grey to take officially
decisive step, but Grey, declines.
However, British fleet is concentrated
in the North Sea ready for action.""July 25th.—Sazonoff tells the
English Ambassador that Russia
would assume the entire risk of war
if she were certain of French help."The Kaiser then refers to his
appeal to the Tsar to cancel the
mobilisation order and the Tsar's
refusal:—
"July 30th.—Friendly relations
between Russia and Germany de-
stroyed, also Kaiser's arbitration, as
requested, Tsar destroyed.""August 2nd.—Grey tells Cambon
that if the German fleet crosses the
North Sea the English fleet will offer
all protection."

August 3rd.—Declaration of war

against France.

"August 4th.—Grey demands
formal statement by the German
Government that it will stop the ad-
vance of the German troops across
Belgium; stating also that England
would defend Belgium."CUTICURA HEALS
ITCHING BURNINGSkin-Trouble All Over Little Girl's
Body. Could Not Sleep."For three years my little girl had
rough patches all over her body, and
they turned into wet, sore eruptions.
She suffered pain, and she could not
sleep for the itching and burning.""I then wrote for a free sample of
Cuticura. She got relief from the first
application to her body, and she could
sleep for the first time. I bought more, and I
healed her with two boxes of Cuticura
Ointment with the Cuticura Soap."(Signed) Mrs. Johnson, 117, New-
combe Rd., Haverthorpe, Burn-
ham, Eng.Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura
Ointment occasionally prevent pim-
ples, blackheads or other eruptions.
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AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) ON
WEDNESDAY,
April 20, 1921, at 12 (noon),
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
5 Complete sets of Stock
and Dies.
2 1/2" to 2 1/2"
to be sold without reserve.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

OR
THURSDAY,
April 21, 1921, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,
15 cases Bordeaux Claret (quarts)
do (pints)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 16, 1921

(For account of the concerned)

OR
FRIDAY,
April 22, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Glenisla No. 9 The Peak.
THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
Ac. &c., &c.,
therein contained.
Comprising—
Steel, Safe, Hallstand, Dining Room
Suite, Upholstered Sofas and Armchairs,
Plate Cutlery, Dinner Service and
Glassware.
Bedroom Suite, Wardrobes, Mirrors,
Curtains, Kitchen Utensils, Pot Plants,
Lawn Mower, Garden Tools and
Netting, &c., &c.

Also
Piano by Collard & Collard.
(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view day before sale 2 p.m.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

FOR SALE.

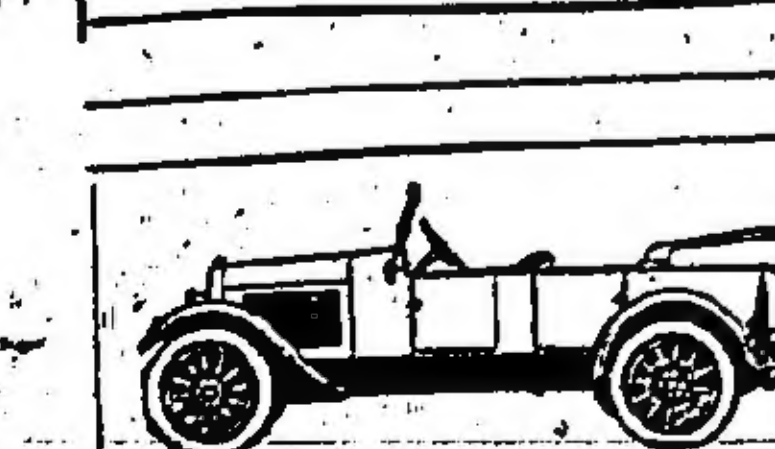
THE Underigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One full size BILLIARD TABLE by
Barroughs & Sons, with all accessories,
(good as new).
Full particulars from the underigned.
Terms—Cash.

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Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1921.



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LONG, LONG TRAIL**
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Bugs, Fleas,
Flies, Beetles,
Mosquitoes,
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OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

R. & H. HANCOCK.

WONG PO KEUNG AND
V. IVANOVITCH.

WEATHER permitting it is hoped to hold this match on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4.30 p.m.
RESERVED SEATS for this match may now be booked at the Pavilion by Members, Subscribers and those holding "Privilege Tickets". Booking will remain open at the Pavilion until NOON on TUESDAY, 19th April, and will then be transferred to Messrs Mottish & Co. Tickets, Price \$1 each.
Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY relinquished the Agency of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd. and the Merchants' Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR G. M. KIRKPATRICK, much regretted having to postpone his MEETING last FRIDAY owing to a slight accident at the Royal Artillery Sports. He has now fixed 5.30 p.m. THURSDAY, April 21, at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks for the discussion on the formation of an ex-service organization in Hongkong; and he hopes that all those interested will be able to come on that date.
Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

NOTICE.

Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon
and Bird Show, 1921.

BY kind permission of the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB, a Show will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 30th April.

There will be classes for all breeds, types, etc. of the above provided there are sufficient entries.

Special Prize will be given for the best 12 eggs.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats \$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents, per pen Cage birds, Canaries, parrots, etc., 30 cents each or varies \$1.00. Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds must find their own cages.

Entrance forms for the Show can be had from the undersigned and must be sent in, together with the fee, not later than SATURDAY, 23rd April.

Intending exhibitors are requested to send in their entries as soon as possible in order to allow sufficient time to make up classes and arrange for the necessary accommodation.

R. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o E. Ex. Telegraph Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a case of rabies has occurred within the Eastern District of the City of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to exercise strict supervision over their dogs, and to keep them on leash in public places.

The Police have orders to enforce strictly the provisions of Section 16 of the Summary Offence Ordinance, viz:

16.—(1) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog or other animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state, or which has been bitten by any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state.

(2) The owner of any such dog or animal who permits the same to go at large, after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by a dog or other animal in a rabid state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about during the day-time without any owner and not wearing either a collar with the name and residence of the owner inscribed thereon or a current license badge; and any such constable is hereby further authorized to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M.

T. H. KING,
Ag. Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Motor Boat "JEAN" length 35 feet, beam 8 feet, 45 H.P., M. 6. Thornycroft Engine, hull built by Messrs. Thornycroft in England, in good running order, comfortably fitted up. Price \$6,000/0 or open to consider an offer. Ap. 5 to F. GRAHAM, c/o Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE. Essex 1920 model A, just overhauled and painted dark blue. Property of Vice-Admiral Sir A. DUFF. Can be seen in NAVAL YARD GARAGE.

MERCER TOURING CAR—7 M. seater—complete with all accessories including two spare wheels and one spare tyre. Apply to, LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.

TO LET—From 1st April HOUSE in No. 10, Nathan Road and No. 4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to TONG WAI BRUNING AGENTS, No. 43, Queen's Road, East.

BANKS & OVERDRAFTS.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

(To the Editor of the Malayan Leader.)

Sir,—About a week ago you published a three or four column article on the financial crisis, and the views expressed at a public meeting in Ipoh on the present very grave state of affairs. The Hon. Mr. A. N. Kenion, during the course of his remarks, stated that the banks had been exceedingly lenient, while Mr. H. W. Fortescue, Manager of the Chartered Bank branch at Ipoh, said the people's best friend was their banker. This is what Mr. Fortescue said—

"Believe me in what I am going to say. I am speaking on behalf of all the banks, to all the merchants, planters and miners of Ipoh. I say most deliberately and most emphatically that the interests of the banks are your interests. What is good for the bank is good for you. The Chinese of Ipoh have established a reputation for honesty and integrity which has made them a lot of friends. Their best friend is their banker. Speaking as one old friend to another I say that anybody in the room and for that reason we ask you to be a little patient while we give a little advice—don't cry before you are hurt. If you are in difficulty go to your banker. Believe me, his bark is worse than his bite. Tell him frankly and honestly what your difficulty is. He is always there and he is always sympathetic. He wants to help you. He will help you if he can. If he cannot he will explain as clearly as possible the reason why he cannot."

Very fine sentiments, Mr. Editor; they read very well, on paper, but are they borne out by facts? I venture to say "No." I know of quite a number of people, landed proprietors and others, in Seremban, Malacca and elsewhere, people who in ordinary times would be reckoned as prosperous or well to do, but who, today, through no fault of their own, are so seriously embarrassed financially that they do not know where to look for the next dollar. These people have been clients of the banks for many years. Previously they have all had overdrafts, and have given, as security, three or four times the value of their overdrafts. Recently, they served with notices from the banks to the effect that the overdrafts had to be cleared off within a very short period.

Mr. Fortescue said "if you are in a difficulty go to your banker" and these people followed that advice. They went to him—although, of course, he knew it already—that the present is not the time to realise on their properties. House property and estate properties, which a year ago were selling at very big prices, would not fetch much more than half their real value to-day.

This is what they told the bank manager and his reply, in each instance, "has been anything but sympathetic. They were told that they must sell, as their overdrafts must be satisfied within the short period stipulated. This hardly bears out Mr. Fortescue's statement.

Yours etc.,
"F. E."

Seremban, March 14.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWELL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, April 18th.
The London parks, which were closed for use as distributing centres of milk and food, have been reopened.

LONDON, April 18th.
Coal factors are preparing to import American coal, of which large quantities are available for shipment. They declare that, despite the fairly high price, the landed cost of American coal is actually less than that of British coal. Labour and other difficulties are prevailing, and other difficulties are prevailing. Moreover, the Government is at present commandeering all imported coal.

Chinese coal is also offered, but delivery will take at least six weeks. Chinese coal is regarded as not cheap fuel, but the quality is good.

CARGO PILFERAGE.

LONDON, April 18th.
The interim report of the Committee of the Chamber of Shipping on pilferage of goods in transit-ships, which the fact that the average claims paid by seven different steamship companies engaged in the same trade ranged from 21d. to 62d. per ton of cargo, and says that there is evidence of divergence, mainly due to the varying practices abroad in regard to tallying and weighing. It recommends a uniform control and supervision of loading and discharging by ships' officers or other members of ship's company, also stricter scrutiny of persons and conveyances entering or leaving dock areas, and a more exacting system of goods passed for merchandise removed from the docks.

FUNERAL OF EX-KAISERIN.

DOOR, April 18th.
Late last night motor-cars drew up outside the ex-Kaiserin's residence and the remains of the ex-Kaiserin were placed in one, and the ex-Kaiserin entered another. The funeral proceeded in darkness to the Maars railway station, where the ex-Crown Prince was present in the uniform of the Red Hussars, also the Duchess of Brunswick, who was in deep mourning. A short funeral service was conducted, and the body was placed in a special train bound for Potsdam. In the train were the ex-Kaiserin's younger sons and several members of the ex-Kaiserin's Court. The ex-Kaiser and others returned to Doorn.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

LONDON, April 18th.
In consequence of the passing of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act of 1919, the Civil Service Commissioners have issued a regulation reserving to men all the posts in the following services overseas, other than posts for which women may be specially recruited: namely, the diplomatic and consular services, the Government of the Colonies and Protectorates, to which appointments are made in the United Kingdom, and His Majesty's Civil Service in India.

All posts in the commercial, diplomatic and trade commissioner services are also reserved for men, except chief clerkships in the Trade Commissioners' offices.

WORLD'S GREATEST OILFIELDS.

LONDON, April 18th.
The Times' Washington correspondent says that the House of Representatives has passed the Emergency Tariff Bill. Speaking in the Senate, Senator Lodge advocated the passage of the treaty, under which America pays Colombia \$250,000,000 for the concession of the Panama Canal Zone. Senator Lodge quoted the ex-Senator Fall's opinion that the treaty was likely to secure to American interests the chief share in the exploitation of Colombia, which would probably become one of the greatest of the world's oil fields.

COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, April 18th.
There are reliable signs of returning prosperity in the cotton trade. Greater harvest, which is wholly dependent on the Indian trade, now has preparation departments in full swing.

MR. GOMPERS MARRIED.

NEW YORK, April 18th.
Mr. Gompers, the President of the Federation of Labour who is a septuagenarian and was a widower, has married an Englishwoman, Mrs. Gertrude Neucheler, aged 38, who has long been associated with Mr. Gompers in his work.

MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 18th.
Sir Neville Macready has issued a proclamation forbidding, under the present, civil courts in a martial law area in Ireland from hearing claims for damages and injury brought against the forces of the Crown, unless specially sanctioned to do so.

PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC.

ACKLAND (N.Z.), April 18th.
Mr. W. F. Massey, the Premier, referring to the business of the Imperial Conference, said that one of the most important matters to be discussed was naval defence, especially in the Pacific. He was sure that the Empire will have to go through another war, and it should be prepared. He would not commit the country to any avoidable heavy expense, but the time was approaching when New Zealand must assist in the upkeep of the Imperial Navy. The Government's policy should provide for a full share in the maintenance of the Navy.

JAPAN'S PROTEST TO GREECE.

LONDON, April 18th.
The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says that a Japanese steamer conveying one thousand Turkish prisoners of war from Elberia to Constantinople has been stopped by a Greek torpedo boat, and detained at Mitylene. The Japanese Government has lodged a vigorous protest, urging that, as Greece is not at war with the regular Turkish Government, Greece is not entitled to detain a ship bound for Constantinople.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRENCH STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE FAR EAST.

PARIS, April 18th.
The report concerning the new steamer services shows that the lines from Marseilles to Shanghai and Yokohama, and from Marseilles to Haiphong will be maintained, at least provisionally.

The steamers of the former service will no longer call at Aden. Besides the old calls, they will make a special call at Peking, and a possible call at Foochow, while for the boats of the line from Marseilles to Haiphong the call at Singapore will become "facultative".

Ultimately, the two lines may be united with a terminus at Shanghai, and with a branch service from Shanghai to Yokohama.

SPECIAL CHINESE ENVOY TO FRANCE.

PARIS, April 18th.
Chu Chih-chen, Special Envoy of the President of the Chinese Republic, on arriving in Paris for the purpose of further strengthening the Franco-Chinese intellectual and commercial bonds, will visit M. Millerand, and confer with a number of distinguished persons and the bodies concerned with the intellectual and commercial advancement of China. No fewer than three railway vans were needed to transport the numerous presents to France which Chu Chih-chen is bringing, including numerous pieces of valuable embroidery, one of which is reputed to have been made 3,000 years ago.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, April 17th.
The Kashing and the Katori, with the Japanese Crown Prince, have arrived here. Local authorities, notable personages and Japanese residents of Egypt welcomed the Crown Prince of Japan aboard his cruiser. His Royal Highness proceeds to Cairo on Monday by special train.

NEW BISHOP OF SHANTUNG.

LONDON, April 18th.
The Primate has nominated the Rev. Thomas A. Scott as Bishop of Shantung. The consecration will take place probably on June 29th.

FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA.

A COMMISSIONER'S RECORD.

MR. N. E. BRYANT RETIRES.

Mr. Nelson E. Bryant, Commissioner (retired) of the Chinese Customs service, is spending a few days in Shanghai prior to proceeding Home. Mr. Bryant's departure will remove from China a well-known figure, for in September last he had completed a period of 50 years' residence in China, during which time he had been successively in business, in the United States Consular service, and in the Customs.

Mr. Bryant, who is a New England man, reached Hongkong in the year 1870, and proceeded to Foochow, joining Messrs. John Foster & Co. His position here he held for four years, and then joining his country's consular service he went to Hankow, having in the meantime learned Chinese. Afterwards he was transferred to Newchwang and Tientsin, and while at the latter port he transferred to the Customs. This was in 1881, so that he has now completed 40 years with the Customs. As an official in this service he attained a very high measure of success, reaching the rank of Commissioner. He was at Yochow in Hunan during the troublous times of the past year or two, and when it is borne in mind that on one occasion the whole Customs' staff had to be rescued from a position of great danger by means of lighters, the difficulties of the situation will readily be understood. That such measures were taken with complete success speaks highly for the capability of the Commissioner.

Mr. Bryant is leaving for Amoy on Thursday, and thereafter he proceeds Home via Europe, his intention being to settle in California. To the North-China Daily News his departure is a matter for regret, for Mr. Bryant has been a reader for 50 years—all the time he has been in China—and in losing him as a regular reader there is a distinct feeling of breaking an old tie of friendship.

A LOT OF "OLD FOOLS."

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY'S VIEW OF THE POLICE.

A 15-year-old boy, whose record the police described as a terrible one for his age, appeared at Croydon Police-court.

He lives at Thornton Heath, and has been expelled from the Croydon Secondary School.

On a charge of stealing a watch and chain from a house in Hatfield-road, to which he pleaded guilty, he was remanded.

Detective Chambers said the boy had described the police as a lot of "old fools" from whom he could easily get away.

He was sent to Brixton on the ground of his character and for a medical report.

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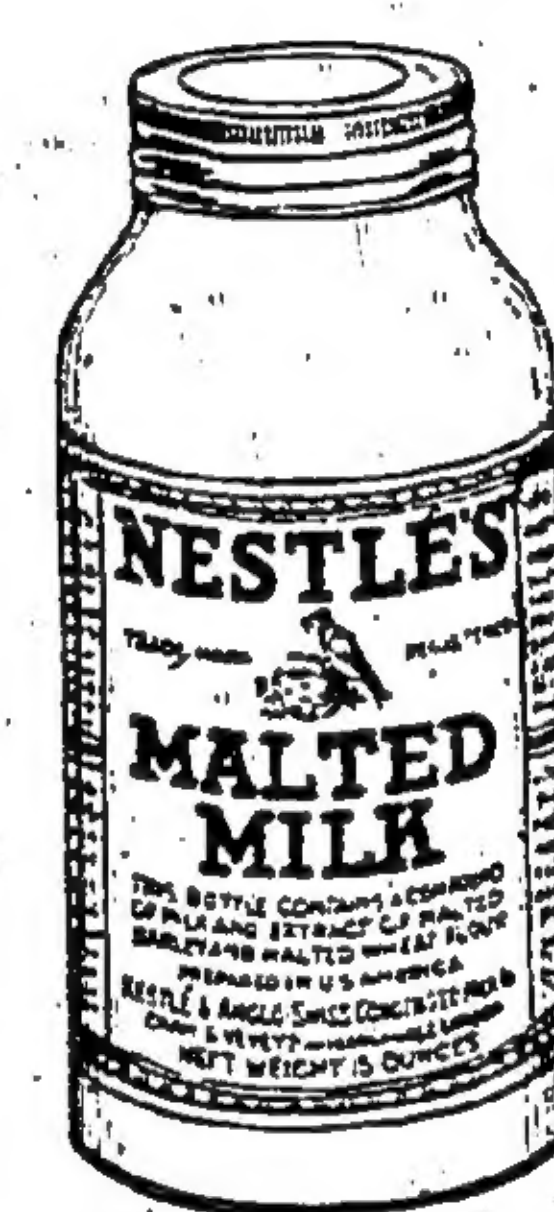
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TRIALS SOLICITED BY
JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. NAVAL YARD.)
8, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A WOMAN'S MIND.

VARIABILITY OF OPINION.

UNIQUE ADVANTAGES.

"Heaven forbid!" was Mrs. Florence Daniel's answer to the query, "Are women monkey-minded?" which was the title of her lecture at the Women's Freedom League headquarters, High Holborn. One similar problem, however, she thought woman would have to plead guilty to, namely, a proneness to variability of opinion. Was woman constitutionally incapable of remaining of the same mind for any length of time? Mrs. Daniel's answer was, "Of course not." But the query, was woman constitutionally incapable of changing her mind more easily than men was answered affirmatively. The whole intellectual and emotional life of a woman was, the lecturer said, subject to a rhythm and periodical alternation, so that in the course of twenty-eight days she might be expected to "box the compass" in his point of view as regards a particular subject. It was a woman's business to realise the value of this variability, out of which was born new truths and enlightenment. Change of mind was not necessarily synonymous with indecision of action. Woman's privilege to change her mind was a mental peculiarity which carried with it unique advantages when properly realised and utilised.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mrs. Lucas, who presided, had no hostility to express towards what was implied in the title of the lecture, because of the monkey's many good qualities. It was very imitative, she said, which was good from the educational point of view. The female monkey was known to be a very dutiful mother, and in many parts of the East the monkey race was revered. For instance, there were the Three Wise Monkeys, who neither spoke, listened, nor looked—occupations, each of them, to which women were supposed to devote much of their time. Mrs. Daniel, in her reply, admitted the good qualities of the monkey, but declared that the point was women did not want to resemble them.



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F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Voeux Road Central.

BIRTH.

DISSMEYER.—On April 11, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dissmeyer, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON-HOERTER.—On April 12, 1921, at Shanghai, Lieut. George A. Harrison, R.N., only son of the late Lt.-Col. H. C. V. Harrison, R.F.A., and Mrs. Harrison, to Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hoerter, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

ROWLAND.—On April 10, 1921, at Hankow, after long and painful illness, Elizabeth Mary, wife of T. J. Rowland, aged 47 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1921.

IMPOSTHUMOUS TIMES.

In the *Times* Literary Supplement for March 10 of this year there appears a letter which must interest practically every reader of *Shakespeare*. As that should include practically every reader of the *China Mail*, we take notice of it. The letter, signed O. W. F. Lodge, refers to the passage in "Hamlet," act iv., which says:

Two thousand souls, and twenty thousand ducats: Will not debate the question of this straw: This is the imposthume of much wealth and peace, That inward breaks, and shows no cause without. Why the man dies. Quoting from the Devonshire facsimile of the 1604 quarto, he gives the word as "Imposthume," and

considers the passage "puzzling" because in his opinion "an imposthume that inward breaks" is not applicable to a war against foreigners, but only to civil war. We will disagree and argue with him on that presently; but first we must clear the ground a little. Fortinbras is marching his Norwegian army through Denmark to attack the Poles when Hamlet sees him. There was no "scrap of paper" guaranteeing neutrality; rather the contrary, for Fortinbras bids a captain go tell the Danish King that he "claims the conveyance of a promised march over his kingdom." Hamlet elicits from the captain that they go "against some part of Poland," "to gain a little patch of ground that hath in it no profit but the name." Hamlet suggests that in that case the Poles will not trouble to defend it, is informed that they have already garrisoned it, and thereupon makes the comment already quoted. Mr. Lodge claims to have found Shakespeare's inspiration for it in a work by Sir John Cheeke, entitled "The Hurt of Sedition" (1569), from which he quotes as follows:

"So is sedition not only the weakness, but also the aposteme of the Realm, which when it breaketh inwardly, putteth the State in great danger of recovery, and corrupteth the whole common wealth with the rotten furie, that it hath long putrified with."

He continues: John Stow, in his continuation of "Holinshed's Chronicle" to "this present year 1586," quotes the whole of this address of Sir John Cheeke on the Norfolk rebellion; and I have no doubt that it was here that Shakespeare read it and was struck by this passage. I judge so partly because we know that "Holinshed's Chronicle" was one of Shakespeare's favourite books, and partly because Stow in his quotation spells "apostume," "so is sedition not onely the weakness but also the apostume of the realme," and Shakespeare's "Imposthume" is

neater to this than to the "apostume" of the original. Ben Jonson in his "English Grammar" (1640) quotes from Sir John Cheeke thus: "Sedition is an Apostume, which, when it breaketh inwardly, putteth the State in great danger of Recovery." showing, I think, that more so he was quoting from the original. All this goes to justify the feeling that Hamlet's words, though applicable to "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion," do not fit the occasion on which they are used. I have no explanation to offer, except the guess that there may have been some earlier shape of the play in which civil war took the place of the war between Norway and Poland. Perhaps the spelling has a bearing on the problem of the relationship between the printed page and the poet's MS. If we may look at the evidence from a slightly different point of view. Shakespeare often quotes from Holinshed, and that work is a great deal the more likely source of the passage in *Hamlet*. Jonson was a scholarly poet, with a scholar's habit of going to the original. And we find "apostume" in Holinshed, and "Imposthume" in Shakespeare; we find "apostume" in Cheeke, and "Imposthume" in Jonson. How did that "u," which is not in Cheeke, get into the printed page of *Hamlet* except from Shakespeare's pen, who copied it from Holinshed?

We find it quite as "puzzling" to guess why Mr. Lodge thinks that Hamlet's words "do not fit the occasion on which they are used." They seem to us singularly appropriate, and we think the passage quoted sufficiently explains itself. However you spell it, whether imposthume, impostume, apostume, apostome, the reference is to an abscess. It is a literary image drawn from the language of surgery, and refers to bad matter in the blood, in a collection of pus. An abscess that "inward breaks" is what we call an internal abscess, more dangerous than an external eruption. It can apply to a war of foreign aggression as forcibly as to a seditious outbreak; and Hamlet, referring to "much wealth and peace" as the cause of that useless invasion, made his meaning very plain. Jesurun had waxed fat and kicked. Over feeding had brought on bad humours. This "straw," this trumpery quarrel, was symptomatic of an internal (moral) abscess. As a man dying of such an abscess "shows no cause," so the Norwegians showed no cause for this march against the Poles. The shrewd and thoughtful Hamlet deduced too much wealth and peace, and the secret abscess of purulent militarism. So have we always read the passage. If we have readers who have interpreted it otherwise, or found it puzzling, we are willing to hear from them. We do not promise to "suffer gladly" any other who would maintain that "there may have been some earlier shape of the play in which civil war took the place of the war between Norway and Poland," and that on no stronger ground than the use of the form "imposthume," which, by the way, was employed by Froide in his "Short Studies." Both "apostume" and "imposthume" are archaic, and we have no means of proving the usage of Shakespeare's time. It is, however, not likely that such a fertile mind had to go to Cheeke or Holinshed for such a simple and obvious bit of imagery. As we say that Shakespeare's "worm in the bud" was derived from some earlier writer's reference to maggots.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 2, 1921, amounted to 92,864 tons and the sales during the period, to 60,699 tons.

Members of the Q.C.O.B.A. are invited to send their silver sporting trophies to Mr. W. Kay at Queen's College for exhibition at the Annual Dinner before Saturday the 23rd inst.—*Advt.*

The wedding was solemnized at All Saints' Church, Kien-tsin, recently, of Mr. R. E. Sedgwick, acting accountant of the Tientsin branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Miss Norah Taitton.

Members of the Q.C.O.B.A. are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Hon. Secretary on or before Thursday the 21st, after which date no subscriptions can be received.—*Advt.*

There was some trouble on board the "Enryalus" at Singapore when she arrived there recently, carrying about 2,000 coolies from China. There being a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis on board, the passengers were ordered to go into quarantine. The coolies refused to do so and attacked some of the crew. Inspector Alexander went on board with an armed guard of Sikhs and found that the trouble was caused by a case of the marine police, who had gone aboard earlier, and the coolies cleared.

SPECIAL CABLES.

GANG ROBBERS SHOT.

PLANTERS NOT ARRESTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, April 18.

In the Johore shooting case the Europeans were not arrested as the men shot were gang robbers. [A Singapore cable dated April 14, stated—Two European planters named Allgrove and Nichol have been arrested in connection with a shooting affray on Pelipah Valley Estate in Johore in which two Chinese were killed, the Europeans considering them gang robbers.

NEW CABLE COMPLETED.

GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 18.

The direct Madras-Singapore cable has been completed. The Governor, Sir Laurence Nugent Guillemard, K. B. E. has cabled the Chairman of the Eastern Extension congratulating him on the feat.

SHANGHAI JEWS FOR PALESTINE.

FIRST SEND-OFF.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 19.

An event unique for Shanghai was a representative gathering of Jews on Monday, which assembled to bid farewell to fifty compatriots leaving for Palestine. These were mostly eastern Europeans. Others are following shortly. The Zionist Association is aiding these pioneers of the "return" to the Holy Land.

FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

FOOTING WIPED OUT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 19.

A fire at Footing has destroyed sixty shops and houses, practically wiping out the village. It is at the moment threatening Butterfield and Swire's storage sheds.

SHANGHAI VICE.

CATERERS WANT FRESH START.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 19.

The proprietors of "The Trenches," recently closed, are attempting to reopen in another locality under nominal Chinese registration. Public opinion is opposed to this.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For the theft of four dozen penknives, which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. "Nikko Maru," a coolie who was yesterday arrested on Hoi's wharf with the knives concealed in his girdle, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Orme to three months' hard labour.

The Chinese charged before the Puisse Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, with having robbed a widow at Po Kong village in the New Territory on March, "was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and ten strokes of the cat."

The Japanese Navy Department has decided to construct a dock at Kure which will be large enough to accommodate a warship of the 40,000 ton class. It is expected that the construction work will take about three years and when it is completed the 88 squadron will be perfectly equipped.

The following telegram has been received at the Straits Colonial Secretariat from the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. "Please inform shipping agents, Singapore and Penang, that non-Chinese passengers, including Indians without passports, will not be permitted to land at Hongkong. They will be sent back at expense of company."

Two fatal cases of small pox, Chinese, and one-fatal case of paratyphoid fever, Indian, were reported yesterday. Last week six Chinese died from small-pox, three from enteric fever, one from puerperal fever, and four from influenza. Two non-fatal cases of small-pox (both Chinese, one imported), three of paratyphoid fever (one Japanese, another Filipino), and the third (Indian), one of cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese), and five of enteric fever (one Dane, imported, and the remainder Chinese) were also reported.

BUSINESS TYPES.

THE AMERICAN.

"Have you heard the story of the old woman who lived on a farm in New Hampshire. She had contracted to deliver two dozen fresh eggs to a customer at a certain hour on a certain day. When the time came for her to start to town, there was one egg short of two dozen. Did she substitute a stale egg or deliver with excuses the twenty-three fresh ones she had, or did she stay at home and let the customer wait a day or two? The story goes on to say that she did not."

Selecting a hen with a record as a layer, she cooped up this hen on the back of the backboard and started to town. On the road somewhere, the hen laid an egg, completing the two dozen. The customer noticed the warm egg. Instantly the story started travelling, and has made the old lady famous for 500 miles in all directions from her farm.

The point to this little story is, of course, that the farmer lady had the right idea on salesmanship. The above might be an extract from a typical American business letter and the average American business man would regard it as an excellent illustration of the benefits which follow from thoroughness in business.

The ordinary English merchant on the other hand would more likely be moved to ridicule and there you have the difference in the psychology of the two nations. Americans are strongly inclined to take for granted that what interests them in business must make the same appeal to everyone else. Perhaps nine-tenths of the business letters received in Hongkong come from the United States and nine-tenths of these go at once into the waste paper basket, or to use the American term—the discard. It is a waste of time to read them. Why they were ever written is a mystery which possibly the writers themselves cannot solve. Probably they derive their origin from the worship of the American fetiches of system, organisation, and advertisement which is developed not to a fine art but to extremes. The same mail bears the same circulars for Texas and Timbuctoo.

The United States is a great nation with an inherent talent for business but it lacks something possessed by the older nations like Britain and Germany. Americans often arrive in China expecting to find virgin territory with millions of natives ready to exchange all the riches of the East in return for their products.

To their surprise they discover that the ships of the English East India Co., were paying regular visits to China soon after the year 1600, and that the hold then acquired by Britain has never been relaxed.

Similarly an American Automobile Company is quite capable of offering a Hongkong firm the sole agency for the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan and might expect the sales to be big because of the vast territory covered by the agency. Only an actual visit to these two roadless provinces by a representative of the company will completely convince the manufacturers that there is small chance of business.

Here is the secret of most of the errors and deficiencies of American business—ignorance of the real conditions, lack of that knowledge which is only acquired by experience. In export business Britain has the accumulated wisdom of nearly three hundred years to draw upon; American export trade really began during the war.

Britain is like the grey haired merchant of ripe experience, able to conserve his powers, and focus them to some purpose in the right direction. America is his youthful competitor, full of "pep" but rather ignorant of affairs and extremely wasteful of his energies. In America's youth lies her weakness, but here also lies her strength. Youth, if a defect, is one which only too quickly remedies itself. Experience also can be rapidly acquired.

The United States has only lately realised the value of export trade and will soon learn the methods which are necessary for its success. One likely improvement will be the despatch of better men as its travelling representatives. Lately we have read criticisms of the type of man sent out by British concerns, but it was their gentlemanliness which was questioned and not their commercial ability. The average British representative sent East does know his business although it is doubtful if the same can be said of the American traveller of the recent past. America has much better men at home and lately many of them have been prospecting in China.

OFFICIAL BREACH OF PROMISE.

HONGKONG'S FAITHLESSNESS.

It has not so far been denied that Governor May did promise the civil servants going to war that their period of military service would count for leave. Nor has any contradiction been made of the *China Mail* statement that the present executive is officially committing breach of that promise. *Track* of March 16 refers to the matter as follows:

"Does the Colonial Office allow a Colonial Governor to dishonour a pledge given to the Civil Service by his predecessor? I am told that this is happening in Hongkong. Civil servants who volunteered to come home to join the Army in the early part of the war were assured by the then Governor that their period of military service would be reckoned for leave just as if they remained in the colony. The present Governor refuses to recognise this undertaking the men who returned from the war being told that they must wait for another five years for the leave which became due while they were away fighting."

Now, what about it?

Big changes and improvements are to be made in the Yokohama telephone system. The old German Club and the Yokohama Waterworks office have been purchased, and their site will contain a new telephone building. The present buildings are now being taken down and a contract will soon be let for the construction of a modern telephone exchange to take their places.

to other lands. England, Japan, and Germany have all to reckon with America as one of their keenest competitors for the export trade in manufactured goods.

The economic breakdown in Europe has vastly strengthened the position of America. When the workers of Britain strike, orders are placed in the United States. Indeed the contrast between pre-war conditions and those obtaining now is very striking. Formerly the United States was a debtor country with plenty of European money invested in undertakings in the United States. To-day Europe owes more money than it can pay.

If America was a buyer of European produce, a balance might eventually be reached but she now manufactures more than she requires and has erected Custom's barriers to protect her industries. If Europe (and especially Britain) cannot pay her borrowings by produce how can she ever hope to pay? But is this the only method of squaring the debt? It is possible that instead of the transfer of goods we shall see the transfer of valuable property. The debt which Europe owes to the United States can be wiped out by transferring to American citizens European undertakings equal in value to that debt.

Already Americans have been buying up European property on a very large scale. Several big German concerns have recently been reorganised and financed by American money.

If this process continues Europe may become a dependency of the United States and, in fact, owing to the transfer of money during the war America now holds much of Europe in pawn.

It is unlikely that a country thus favourably placed will slacken any of its efforts towards economic domination of the world.

The Americans aim at becoming not only the world's manufacturers, but the world's merchants, shippers and bankers as well. They certainly possess enormous advantages in the boundless natural resources of their country.

While the American is a comparatively new arrival in the East yet he is here to stay. The present high value of the gold dollar works against his export trade, but his natural ingenuity will devise means to circumvent that difficulty. He arrives in China to find the Chinese people well disposed towards him. His way has already been paved by thousands of returned students and workmen all sympathetically inclined towards America and filled with an appreciation of the greatness of his country. He possesses a distinct advantage over his chief competitor in his entire lack of dignity. An Englishman seldom forgets to attempt to convince other races of his innate superiority.

The American is hail-fellow well met with all. He is the most approachable man in the world, the easiest to make friends and to make friends with. The natural frankness of his manner makes it a pleasure to do business with him.

Consciously or unconsciously the American is aware that in business there is neither East nor West, border nor breed nor birth, and unless the British merchant also realises this fact and acts accordingly he will have no reasonable cause for complaint when the Chinese buyers go past his door and put their business in the way of Americans.

—R. D.

[Next Article—The Compradore.]

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

Only two matches in connection with the above tournaments were played on the H.K.C.C. courts yesterday afternoon. Very close and interesting games resulted as follows:—Mixed Doubles Handicap Final—Major H. G. Bagnall and Mrs. Bagnall beat Lieut.-Col. F. J. Bowen and Miss V. Bowen, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1.

Club Championships—J. B. Penman beat G. W. Sewell, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES FINAL.

Weather permitting, R. and H. Hancock will meet V. Yvanovich and Wong Po Keung in the final match of the open Championship Doubles, to-morrow, April 20, play commencing at 4.30 p.m.

Booking of reserved seats for this match was open for members, subscribers and holders of "privilege tickets" at the Pavilion until noon to-day, after which it was transferred to Messrs. Moutrie's where tickets may now be purchased at \$1 each.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

HONGKONG'S TENNIS TEAM.

At a meeting of the Chinese Recreation Club, in whose hands was left the selection of the tennis team from Hongkong to represent China at the Far Eastern Olympiad, the following were chosen:—Ng Sze Kwong, M. W. Lo, Wei Wing Lock, Choa Man Ping and M. T. Yew (reserve). Ng Sze Kwong was appointed captain in charge of the team. M. K. Lo and Wong Po Keung were asked, but are not able to go.

SHOOTING.

TAKOO R.C. v. KOWLOON DOCKS.

A friendly shoot under Hongkong Rifle League conditions with 10 men per team (the 8 best scores to count) was held on Takoo Range, on Sunday, between teams representing Takoo Rifle Club and Kowloon Dock Takoo won by 19 points. Mr. Swan was top scorer for the winners with 138, and Mr. G. Goodman for Kowloon with 127.

TAKOO.

	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Swan	47	45	45	138
" Sumner	42	45	44	131
" Eldridge	38	41	45	124
" C. Young	37	43	42	122
" F. A. Wells	37	43	39	119
" Bateman	41	38	40	119
" Wallace	30	42	39	111
" Lyle	29	37	43	109
Total				973

	30	37	37	104
Grimshaw	30	37	37	104
G. Morrison	30	36	32	98

KOWLOON.

	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. G. Goodman	43	42	42	127
" F. L. Goodman	45	43	37	125
" Ratty	41	40	40	121
" Young	40	41	37	118
" Colleen	44	32	41	117
" Lapsley	39	37	40	116
" Duncan	39	40	37	116
" Keith	42	41	31	114
Total				954

	37	27	35	99
Smyth	37	27	35	99
Cuthill	32	33	24	89

WHY.

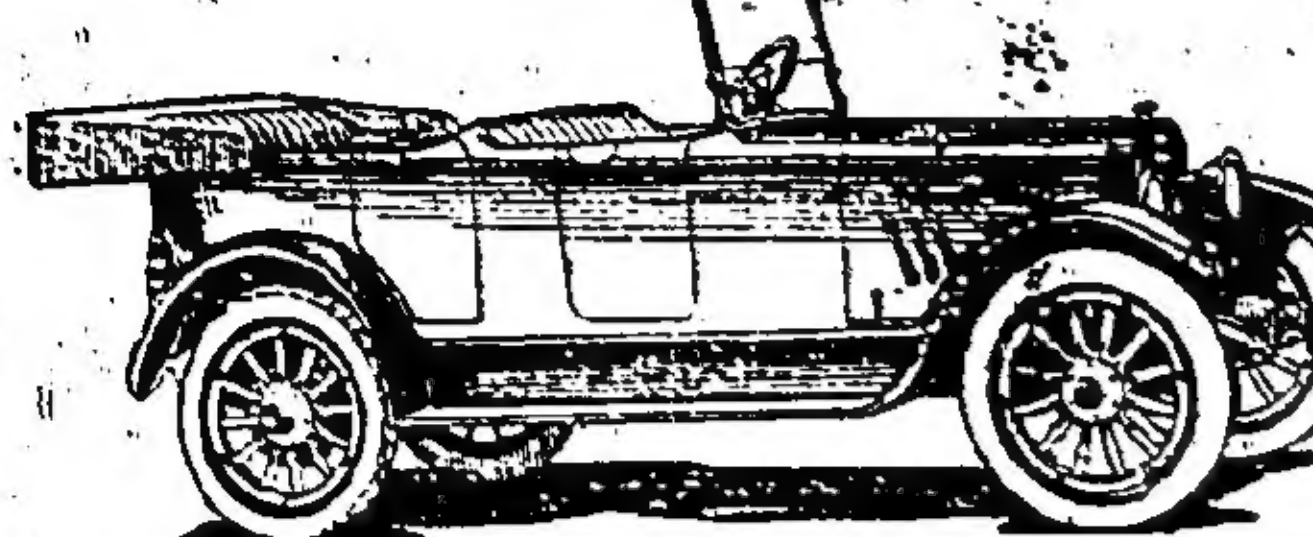
IS SNOW WHITE?

Even those who have not visited the seashore are familiar with the whiteness of foam, formed by the churning up of the water so that tiny particles of it are mixed with the air—and foam is very closely allied to snow, in that both of them are formed from water. In the case of snow, however, the water is frozen and forms minute crystals, which, under the microscope, resolve themselves into structures of exquisitely delicate arrangement. The microscope, however, would also show something else. It would indicate at once that the crystals of which the snowflakes are made up are each clear and transparent, being tiny particles of ice, but lying together and being placed at varying angles so that they throw the light in all directions just as salt or sugar does.

In other words, the flakes of snow do not retain any portion of the light which falls upon them, but reflect it all, thus producing the dazzling white effect which we call "snow-white."

With the intention, as stated by the local native papers, of preventing the machinations of rice profiteers, a group of Chinese rice merchants proposes to organise a great company for the sale of rice in Hongkong. These merchants invite the Wu Han authorities to join them as shareholders and superintend the adjustment of the sale of rice by other merchants.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
HONGKONG.
19-21 Des Voeux Road Central.
P. E. YOUNG, Manager.



DISORDERLY EUROPEANS.

MAKE ROBBERY AT TOTO SING.

Before Magistrate Lindsell this morning, W. F. Gillespie and D. M. Reay were charged with (1) having damaged a bottle of brandy valued at \$4, the property of the To To Sing Restaurant, (2) disorderly conduct in the restaurant. They both denied the charges.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendants entered the restaurant about 11 o'clock last night and ordered drinks. As it was not customary to sell liquor without meals, they were refused, whereupon Gillespie climbed over the counter and removed a bottle of brandy from the wine shelf and took it outside where he broke it on the stone steps of the house next door. Police whistles were blown, and the defendants were arrested by Sgt. Burnshaw. As there was no evidence against Reay excepting that he was in Gillespie's company, the Magistrate discharged him. Gillespie was convicted and fined \$15, and ordered to pay \$4 to the restaurant as compensation.

THEATRE ROYAL.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

With the presentation at the Theatre Royal last evening of the Anglo-Indian drama "The Witness for the Defence" the H. B. Waring Company commenced what should prove a notably successful season in Hongkong. An audience that was of encouragingly large proportions greeted the presentation of the piece with enthusiasm.

The play which is, of course, a dramatized version of the well-known story by A. E. W. Mason, provides many opportunities for capable acting which were taken full advantage of last night by the various members of the cast. Briefly, the story deals with the unhappy experiences of Stella Ballantyne, the wife of an Indian official from whom, during his frequent bouts of drunkenness, she suffers brutal treatment. Finally, his unendurable cruelty and his scornful tauntings goad her to desperation and she shoots Ballantyne in the tent where a short while before Threske, an old acquaintance of hers, had been entertained at dinner. When tried for the murder of her husband, Stella, chiefly through the instrumentality of Threske, is acquitted and, returning to England, she later becomes engaged to be married. Threske, who knows a great deal more about the business than he chanced to admit in the witness box, reappears on the scene and insists that she shall confess her crime to her fiancé, Dick Hazellford. Fearful that an admission of guilt may kill Dick's love for her she hesitates but Threske is obdurate and finally she makes a dramatic confession in the presence of Dick and several members of his family. Dick, like a true hero, rises to the occasion, declares that it makes not the least difference to him as he knew about it all the time, and then comes the traditionally happy ending.

The bulk of the acting fell to the lot of Miss Jeannette Sherwin and Mr. Charles Quartermaine both of whom portrayed difficult roles faithfully and with distinction. As the unfortunate Stella Ballantyne, Miss Sherwin was the central figure in a series of highly dramatic situations and she played her part in a manner which left the audience in no doubt as to her capabilities as an emotional actress. The character of Threske was well sustained by Mr. Quartermaine and Mr. Frank Vosper, as Dick Hazellford, Mr. Frederick Annetley's characterisation of Stephen Ballantyne, the brutal husband was remarkably well done and the part of Professor Hazellford was successfully interpreted by Mr. Wordley Hulse. Mr. Christian Morrow and Miss Rita Ricardo portrayed minor roles capably.

The company's second production, to be staged this evening, will be "Mr. Pim Passes By" and on Wednesday night "The Merchant of Venice" will be staged.

A Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through jumping from the verandah of the first floor of No. 9, Caine Road, in the small hours of yesterday morning. He entered the house to steal, and, being surprised by one of the inmates rushed to the verandah and jumped over. His condition is considered serious.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

OFFICES FOR HONGKONG.

An innovation which will be watched with keen interest by everyone concerned with the commercial progress of the Colony is the appointment of Mr. Edward S. Little, formerly general manager in the Far East for Messrs. Brunner Mond and Company, as the first step towards the establishment of an Australian trade commissioner service throughout the world.

Speaking from a 30 years' experience of Chinese conditions, Mr. Little has told the Australian Government that there are splendid markets in this part of the world for Australian goods and it will be his task to justify that belief and to indicate to Australian manufacturers just where those markets are to be found. He is at present in Australia and before returning here the new commissioner will pay a visit to the various Australian Capitals for the purpose of getting into touch with business men interested in the development of a trade connection with China.

Mr. Little's headquarters in China will be at Shanghai but it is proposed to open a branch office at Hongkong. Applications have been called by the Commonwealth Government from individuals possessing the necessary commercial experiences to qualify them for appointment as office assistants and it is expected that the Chinese trade commissioner service will very shortly be going in full working order.

Hongkong, as the handiest port in the Far East for Australian shipments, should come in for a goodly share of the benefits which this new departure of the Australian Government may be expected to bring in its train.

AN EDUCATED THIEF.

YAUMATI SCHOOL ROBBED.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with the theft of a Remington typewriter from the Yaumati School. They both pleaded "not guilty."

A youth employed at the school as the cook's assistant, said that early yesterday morning he went into the school office to dust the desks and saw the first defendant inside attempting to open a window. When he asked the defendant what he was doing in the room, the latter replied "Nothing," and walked out. Later the typewriter was found missing.

The police said that as the result of enquiries made, the machine was recovered at No. 1, Chongsha Street. First defendant was arrested in a house in Shanghai Street, and on information given by him the police went to No. 81, Woochoong Street, and arrested second defendant.

The occupier of house No. 1, Chongsha Street, said that first defendant had lived as her boarder for three years and left her house last month. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning both defendants came to her house and asked her to keep the typewriter for them for a while. She did not know that it was stolen property, or she would not have taken charge of the machine.

The first defendant said that he was a past pupil of the school, and had worked for sometime as interpreter at the Tung Wah Hospital, and held a very good certificate of character. He had no intention of committing the offence alleged against him, but was led into it by the other man.

The second defendant who said that he was a musician, said that for several nights first defendant had enticed him to join him in the theft of the typewriter but he refused. Yesterday when he again broached the question, witness agreed and went with him.

Mr. de Martin, the headmaster of the school, said that he did not know first defendant personally, but he had looked up his record and found that he had borne a very good character while at school.

Remarking that as first defendant appeared to be a person of some education, he did not wish to send him to jail, the Magistrate remanded the prisoners in police custody until Thursday, instructing first defendant in the meantime to try and find some one to stand security for him.

TOKYO SUPER-HOTEL.

A CHAIN OF HOTELS.

T. K. K. PLANS NEW BUILDING.

Tokyo, April 18.—Erection of a hotel fronting the Tokyo Station Plaza larger than the Katjo building is the keystone in the plan for a chain of three large hotels in Japan to be operated in connection with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, according to Mr. Soichiro Asano, President of the shipping firm and head of a score of other industries in this country. The plans call for an expenditure of at least 20 million yen.

"Plans are well under way," says Mr. Asano, "to put up a new hotel in front of the Tokyo Station where there are about 4,000 tsubo of ground available for the purpose. The new hotel will be slightly larger both in width and length, than the Katjo, or Tokyo Marine Insurance Building, the largest building in this country at present. There will be 800 rooms in the new hotel, capable of accommodating 2,000 guests. I first thought that about 170,000,000 would be sufficient to erect it, but it was learned that at least 175,000,000 is needed when an estimate was recently made by an American architectural firm."

HOTEL IN YOKOHAMA.

Besides, I wish to have a hotel in Yokohama, and it was really with this intention that I bought about 1,300 tsubo of ground on the Bund where the old Club Hotel had previously stood. I want a hotel there that can accommodate about 300 guests, for which I was prepared to spend some ¥5,000,000 at the time I bought the site. I do not wish to have a large hotel there for there are now several hotels in Yokohama under foreign ownership. My next step will be to enlarge the Oriental Hotel in Kobe, which was acquired by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha some time ago, by adding at least two more stories. However, if this plan is not permitted by the building authorities, I will erect an annex somewhere in the port."

After spending a few days in Kobe, Mr. Asano will go to Nagasaki in order to give final orders for the refitting of the "Taiko Maru," formerly the German liner "Cap Finisterre." Mr. Asano has in mind elaborate plans to refit thoroughly this liner, which is already quite luxuriously appointed. He said that he did not consider profits in taking over the operation of the liner, which other shipping firms refused. "There may possibly be a loss of one million yen to operate this ship, but I am determined to take this risk in order to save the face of my nation."

EXPECTS TOURIST INFUX.

"Due to the world wide economic slump, freight traffic is now depressed in all directions. As soon as world economic conditions improve, there will surely be a greater passenger traffic" and it is easy to see that more excellent passenger boats and good hotels are needed in this country.

It is only with this object in view that I am now trying to put up the new hotels and take up such a steamer, which none of my countrymen desired to accept. It may be true that international economic conditions will grow still worse, yet I believe in the great future of the passenger trade and the hotel business, and I am simply endeavouring to be fully prepared to grasp an opportunity as soon as it presents itself."—Japan Advertiser.

A MUCH TEMPTED AMAH.

When charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the theft of \$583 worth of jewellery, an amah employed at No. 8 Wongchoong Road said that she only took the things "for a lark."

She intended to return them to her mistress. The mistress who said that she paid the defendant \$550 per month as salary, said that when she left the house at 3.30 p.m., yesterday, she left her jewellery in a cash box on her dressing table and gave the key to the defendant to take charge of. When she came back, the box was gone. Defendant said she knew nothing about it, so she sent for the police. When the latter arrived, the defendant produced a diamond ring from her person and led the police to the kitchen where a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles and two other rings were found concealed under the stove. Another pair of gold bangles valued at \$150 were still missing. Remarking that it was very imprudent of the mistress to trust the defendant, who was the recipient of a small salary, with such a large quantity of jewellery, thus putting temptation in her way, the Magistrate said that he would treat the defendant leniently in view of the circumstances of the case and sentence her to one month's hard labour.

Among the passengers who left on the P. and O. str. "Khyber" for home were Captain and Mrs. J. E. Loch and family. It is their present intention to settle in the Old Country, but their many friends hope that the call of the East will bring them back again.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per ste. "Shingo Maru" yesterday—Mrs. F. C. Allen, Mrs. H. C. Ashby, Mr. H. Axelrood, Mr. C. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bessy, Mrs. M. Bessy, Mrs. A. M. Burrows, Mr. W. Barr, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Mrs. J. C. Buell, Mrs. M. Carroochy, Mrs. J. E. Clough, Mrs. E. Dean, Miss H. Davies, Miss R. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dillwitz, Mr. E. L. Durham, Mr. W. H. Eddy, Mrs. M. P. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ferguson, Mr. R. Flood, Mr. E. P. Fudalov, Mrs. B. S. Gailley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gill, Mr. J. G. Gonzalez, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Goring, Mrs. F. D. Harrison, Miss L. Harrison, Mr. A. Hashind, Mrs. O. M. Hudson, Mrs. C. R. Holt, Mrs. J. D. Riets, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hyde, Miss F. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, Mrs. R. Kane, Mr. M. Lord, Mr. R. Lopez, Mrs. M. E. Lassen, Mrs. M. Lehman, Mrs. A. M. Leimbach, Mrs. E. L. Lindsay, Miss A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Molden, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Moley, Mrs. P. J. P. O'Connor, L. C. Ouse, Mrs. F. Peterson, Miss L. A. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ostwalt, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Priest, Miss R. Quigley, Mr. H. C. Bailey, Mrs. E. K. Reid, Mrs. E. J. Reid, Miss H. W. Reid, Miss F. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rogers, Mrs. L. F. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Violette, Miss J. J. Schneider, Miss A. Sorost, Mr. D. A. Sallier, Miss L. Summings, Mr. J. M. Tassan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vidal, Mrs. A. Viterbo, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Valentine, Miss H. R. Wright, Miss M. P. Zamora, and Miss R. Zamora.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. "Donera" to-day—Messrs F. H. B. C. T. Colles, Abdorahim, R. R. Hynd, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hynd, Mrs. H. H. Hynd, Mrs. H. H. Hynd, Miss S. H. Hynd, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Johnson, Mrs. T. M. Shie Chong, K. Abdulhalal, N. B. Talates and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Glover.

RHINE BRIDES.

112 FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans in Parliament said he was informed that the number of British officers and soldiers in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine who had married German women up to December 31, 1920, was approximately 112.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. R. J. Wong has reported to the police that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, someone entered the drawing room of his residence, No. 7, St. Stephen's Lane, by cutting a pane of glass in the window, and stole an electric fan valued at \$50.

One of the prettiest weddings that has been seen this year in Peking was celebrated on April 4 in the British Legation Chapel, says the N. C. Standard. The contracting parties were Mr. Sydney Edward Lucas, Assistant Manager of the Bank of China and Miss Ellen Clatterbuck, sister of Mrs. M. E. Weatherall.

Allah Bux, an Indian watchman employed at the M.B.K. coal yard in Yaumati, was last night removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from stab wounds on his face and neck, alleged to have been inflicted by a Chinese who attacked him while he was asleep in the yard. The victim says he is unable to give any cause for the attack.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs state that a number of cases where Germans landing in China have failed to report themselves at the Bureau, produce their passports, and be registered, have been brought to the attention of the authorities. The regulations relating to Germans are still in force, and all Germans must register themselves at the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs, otherwise not only will the usual facilities be withdrawn but severe steps will be taken against all offenders. This applies also to Russians, who however, must register with the Bureau of Russian Affairs, and other unrecognized foreigners.

Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai was on April 12 the scene of a somewhat novel happening, for Shanghai—a naval wedding. The contracting parties were Lieut. G. A. Harrison, R.N., of H.M.S. "Kinsha," son of the late Lieut. Col. H. C. V. Harrison, R.F.A., and Miss Marion Hoerter, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Hoerter. The wedding caused considerable interest in the Settlement and there was a big attendance of many of the leading people of the foreign community, a big show of uniforms by officers and men from the British gunboats of the Yangtze patrol and officers of the Expeditionary Force and the S.V.C.

SALE OF

ELECTRICAL

FIXTURES

30% REDUCTION.

THE UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13, Chater Road.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

URGENT NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the General body of Members as regards the proposed STAMP ORDINANCE 1921.

This meeting will be held immediately after the meeting called for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber for the Legislative Council.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD AND MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of both Guilds are requested to attend a Combined MEETING at the Guilds' Offices, Sailors' Home, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 2 P.M. sharp.

BUSINESS.

Urgent and Important.
For C. C. O. G. & M. E. G. C.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary, M.E.G.C.
Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, May 7th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Canaway Bay Stables.

Entries CLOSE WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1921.
Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been appointed Agents for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By TWO LADY TEACHERS a FLAT in good locality in Hongkong. Furnished or unfurnished. Box 1279, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1921, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon.

(THE AUCTIONS OF THE UNDERSIGNED), 200 Bales Heavy Green Stripe Gannies, 43" x 29" x 2 1/2 lbs.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures, and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each. (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWLE complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

FOULARD TIES

FOR KNOTS or BOWS

IN ALL THE

Newest Designs

and Colourings.

HAND—WOVEN

AND

HEMSTITCHED

PURE LINEN

HANDKERCHIEFS

MADE FROM

SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN

\$32.00 to \$48.00 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN

VIOLINS

SPECIALLY PEGGED FOR THIS CLIMATE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1282.



Start Right from the First With Shirley President Braces

Youth's natural activity should be unhampered. Your first pair of braces should be the kind that admits of the greatest freedom of action.

SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACES are so fashioned as to give the greatest ease to the movements of the body. Cable cords sliding through tubes mounted on adjustable swivels give with every action. There is no strain on growing and active bodies and straight shoulders.

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Look for the name on the buckle and the printed guarantee label: "SHIRLEY PRESIDENT"

President's Suspender Company

Shirley, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

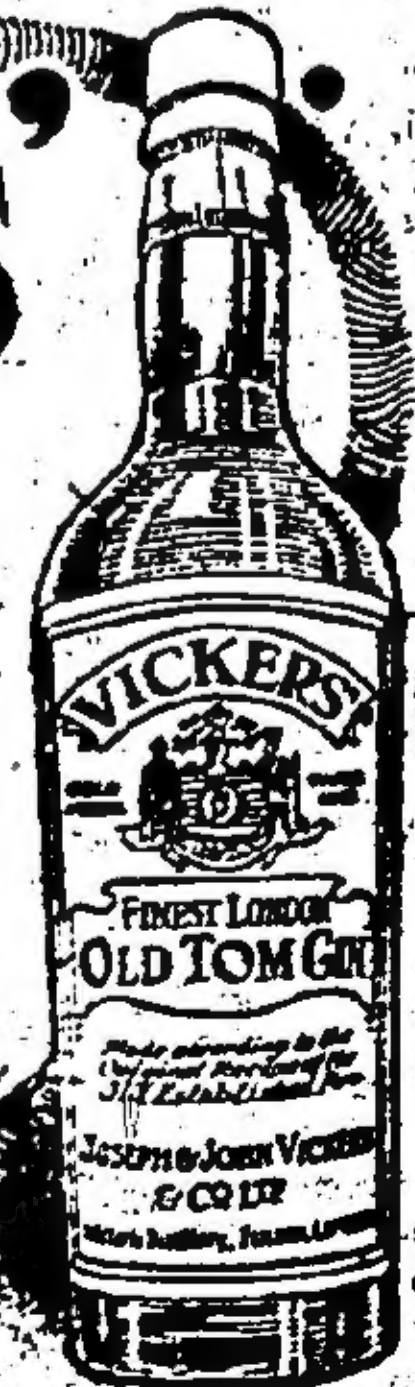
Established in 1870. Cable Address: President.

Vickers' LONDON Gin

The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED



Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$23.00

SOLE AGENTS—

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2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 125.

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SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Callings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—
To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.
Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" Sailing on or about 15th May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 22nd April.
S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 15th May.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Trunks having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B. Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading For South AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAL LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Suez and Port Said.
BURMA MARU—Wednesday, 20th April.
BUENOS AIRES—Ride Janeiro, Santos, Matanzas, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.
CHICAGO MARU—Sunday, 15th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SAIGON MARU—Wednesday, 20th April.
GANGES MARU—Saturday, 30th April.
DELI & BANGKOK VIA SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
SEIKEN MARU—Sunday, 1st May.
Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly direct service to intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
ARIZONA MARU—Wednesday, 20th April.
NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Port.
SUMATRA MARU—Tuesday, 31st May.
NEW ORLEANS LINE.
SUMATRA MARU—Tuesday, 31st May.
JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
SEIKO MARU—Thursday, 31st April.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY—Five steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 24th April.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
SOSHU MARU—Thursday, 21st April.
For sailing dates at further particulars please apply to
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

BOSTON & NEW YORK—"CITY OF DUNKIRK"—25th April.
BOSTON & NEW YORK—"KNIGHT COMPANION"—13th May.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG & CANTON REIS & CO., CANTON.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" 22nd April.
"VICTORIA" 29th April.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 2507 113, Connaught Road Central.

STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa) and All Leading Japan Ports.

K. KIMURA & CO.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR ALL STEAMERS TO ALL
NEWCHANG WANG YUNKAI Apr. 20, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI SUNGUNG Apr. 21, at Noon.
SHANGHAI WENYU Apr. 21, at Noon.
HUIHOW, PARHOI & HAIPHONG KATONG Apr. 22, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN SEITANG Apr. 24, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TIENTSIN Apr. 25, at 4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW SINGAPORE Apr. 26, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN SINGAPORE Apr. 26, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN RICHOW Apr. 28, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amplitudes. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
HONGKONG LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Telephone No. 38.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR MANILA.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" Sailing May 3rd

VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "CROSSEYS" (Freight only) April 16 May 21st.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" May 14 June 3rd.

S.S. "EDMORE" (Freight only) May 24 July 10th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" July 5 July 26th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" (Freight only) April 26th June 1st.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama.)

"CROSSEYS" (Freight only) About April 19th.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

"EDMORE" About May 24th.

For MANILA.

"ABERCO" About May 22nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

"MONTAGUE" About Apr. 26th.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

"ABERCO" About June 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.
Via Panama.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To and From
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE FARREAR May 2nd.

LAKE OKAWA May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

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C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe and Yokohama)

From Hongkong to Vancouver

Empress of Russia Apr. 28 May 16

Empress of Japan May 17 June 7

Empress of Asia May 28 June 13

Monteagle June 14 July 11

Empress of Russia June 25 July 11

Empress of Japan July 7 July 23

Empress of Asia July 21 Aug. 5

Monteagle Aug. 23 Sept. 16

Empress of Russia Aug. 18 Sept. 5

Empress of Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11

Passengers to Europe or America should determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing season prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Advance reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not, crossing the Pacific by C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

For full and latest information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN

SERVICES LTD.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

"INCORPORATED IN U.S.A."

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,500 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" "S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

April 21st May 15th June 15th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" June 4th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" April 30th S.S. "NILE" June 25th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT.

PAWSON'S BUILDING, 102 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1854. No. 9161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIOONG Capt. W. Cooper FRIDAY, 22nd Apr. at Noon.

HAIRONG Capt. W. O. Passmore WEDNESDAY, 27th Apr. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Rie).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to ZILRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

FOR LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

"KASERGA" 5th May.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in highest class manner. We have over thirty years' experience. With our new machinery we can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Kowloon, Kowloon, Kowloon. Telephone No. 8.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1911.

SHOCK FOR NEWSPAPERS.

LIBEL SUIT DECISION.

DAMAGES FOR REPORT OF COUNCIL MEETING.

After a hearing extending over several days, a libel action was decided at Melbourne on March 2 before the Chief Justice and a jury of six. Augustine Daniels, a civil engineer, sued the proprietor of the Woodend Stars for £1,500 damages. It was alleged the libel was contained in a report of the Council meeting, at which the resignation of Daniels was discussed. Mr. Daniels said that he did not question the accuracy of the report, but contended that statements made at the meeting were libellous, and the proprietor accepted responsibility in publishing them.

The Chief Justice said the question was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to damages against the newspaper for simply reporting what happened at the Council meeting. No doubt the newspaper proprietor thought that he was immune from action. That situation obtained in England, but not in Australia.

In this case the newspaper proprietor was absolutely responsible for reports appearing in his paper. The jury awarded the plaintiff £50. The question of costs was reserved.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM HONGKONG.

Apr. 22—D. F. City of Dunkirk.
May 4—B. F. Kasenga.
8—R. I. Diliwa.
12—B. F. Knight Companion.
24—B. F. Kalmna.
June 8—B. F. Telmashina.
10—P. & O. Plassy.
20—B. F. Anchises.
24—P. & O. Delta.
July 4—B. F. Mentor.
6—B. F. Teiresias.

FROM JAPAN.

Apr. 22—Y. K. Wakasa Maru.
24—B. F. Elpenor.
28—P. & O. Soda.
May 2—B. F. Pyrrhus.
8—B. F. Antiochus.
12—R. I. Takada.
14—C. J. L. Tsimdani.
16—E. & A. Sanyama.
18—P. & O. Nagoya.
19—R. I. Japan.
19—B. F. Tydens.
June 6—B. F. Euryades.
22—B. F. Bellerophon.
July 11—B. F. Nysara.
21—P. & O. Kyrenia.
Apr. 4—P. & O. Salyan.

FROM MANILA.

Apr. 24—B. F. Proteolans.
May 21—B. F. Tener.
June 11—B. F. Talhythias.
30—B. F. Ixion.
July 23—B. F. Proteolans.
Aug. 19—B. F. Tener.

FROM JAVLA.

May 1—J. C. J. L. Tsimdani.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Apr. 22—R. I. Japan.
22—N. Y. K. Malacca Maru.

FROM BOMBAY.

Apr. 23—P. & O. Diliwa.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Apr. 30—A. O. Chongha.

FROM SEATTLE.

May 1—A. L. Wenatchee.
7—B. F. Tener.
23—B. F. Talhythias.
June 17—B. F. Tydens.
July 14—B. F. Proteolans.
30—A. L. Keystone State.
Aug. 6—B. F. Tener.
25—B. F. Talhythias.

FROM LONDON.

Apr. 26—P. & O. Sicilia.
27—N. Y. K. Aluta Maru.
May 8—G. L. Glegyle.
13—N. Y. K. Shidzuka Maru.
24—P. & O. Plassy.
June 6—P. & O. Delta.
24—P. & O. Nysara.
July 4—P. & O. Kalmna.
18—P. & O. Kalmna.
Aug. 1—P. & O. Khyber.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Apr. 30—B. F. Demodocus.
24—N. Y. K. Aluta Maru.
May 1—B. F. Hector.
8—B. F. Machon.
19—B. F. Bellerophon.
23—B. F. Anchises.
30—B. F. Demodocus.
June 11—B. F. Mentor.

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INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,414	18th Apr. at Noon	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,000	27th Apr. at Noon	London & A'warp.
"BOUDAN"	7,000	28th Apr. at Noon	Marseilles, London & A'warp.
"DILWARA"	5,378	8th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGOA"	7,000	15th May	Marseilles, London & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILLA"	5,800	10th Apr. at 1 p.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	6th May	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	15th May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	11st Apr. at 5 p.m.	Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Singapore and Calcutta, via Singapore and Madras in line of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All cabins are fitted with electric fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailings are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes measuring not more than 31 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
receiving arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Overseas and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Shanghai & Japan ports.

Large to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th April, at 11 a.m.

BURAI MARU ... Friday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

FUSUMI MARU (omit Manila) ... Tuesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang

Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Apr., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

IFO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

KAMAGATA MARU

... Middle of May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWAGUCHI MARU

... Beginning of May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YAKATA MARU

... Friday, 22nd April.

YAKATA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANGOS MARU

... Monday, 18th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU

... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AWA MARU

... Monday, 26th April.

LIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th April.

YAMATO MARU ... Thursday, 29th Apr., at 11 a.m.

For full information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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25, Wing Wo Street, Central.

Telephone No. 232.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

IV—THE ENIGMA OF THE
YELLOW DWARF.

BY SAKI ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(Copyright, 1916.)

Throwing caution to the winds I
raced up the remaining flights...
and there at the top the woman
confronted me, with blazing eyes—with
eyes that thrilled my every nerve; for
they were violet eyes, the only true
violet eyes I have ever seen! They
were the eyes of the woman who like
a charming, mocking, will-o'-the-wisp
had danced through this tragic scene
from the time that poor Professor
Deeping had brought the Prophet's
slipper to London up to this present
hour!

There at the head of those stone
steps in that common dwelling-house,
I knew her—and in the violet eyes
it was written that she knew and
feared me!

"What do you want? Why are you
following me?"

She made no endeavour to disguise
her voice. I think she spoke the
words almost involuntarily.

I stood beside her. Quickly as she
had turned from the door at my ascent,
I had noted that the door she had
been about to open was numbered
forty-eight.

"You waste words," I said grimly.

"Who lives there?"

I nodded in the direction of the
doorway.

"I live there," she said slowly.

"What do you want with me?"

"I want to know," I replied, "for
whom are those provisions in your
basket? And I want to know who the
killed the hashishin who lies dead at
no great distance from here!"

"How can I tell you that? Of what
are you speaking?"

Her voice was low and musical;
that of a cultured woman. She evi-
dently recognized the futility of fur-
ther subterfuge in this respect.

"You know quite well of what I
am speaking! You know that you
can tell me if any one can! The fact
that you go disguised, alone, con-
demns you! Why should I remind
you of our previous meetings—of the
links which bind you to the history
of the Prophet's slipper?" She shud-
dered and closed her eyes. "Your
present attitude is a sufficient admis-
sion."

Our altercation had not thus far
served to arouse any of the inhabit-
ants, and on that stuffy landing, be-
neath the flickering gaslight, we stood
alone, epitomizing strange things.

Then, with that quietly dramatic
note which marks real life entrances
and differentiates them from the loudly

acclaimed episodes of the stage, a
third actor took up his cue.
"Both hands, Mr. Cavanagh!"
directed an American voice.

Nerves twitch, I started around in
its direction.

From behind the slightly opened
door of No. 48, protruded a revolver
barrel pointed accurately at my head.

I hesitated, glancing from the
woman toward the open door.

"Do it quick!" continued the voice
incisively. "You are up against a
desperate man, Mr. Cavanagh. Raise
your hands. Carneta, relieve Mr.
Cavanagh of his gun!"

Instantly the girl, with deft fingers,
had obtained possession of my re-
volver.

"Step inside," said the crisp, strid-
ent voice.

Knowing myself helpless, and quite
convinced that I was indeed in the
clutches of desperate people, I enter-
ed the doorway, the door being held
open from within. She whom I had
heard called Carneta followed. The
door was reclosed, and I found myself
in a perfectly bare and dim passage-
way. From behind me came the
order:

"Go right ahead!"

Into a practically unfurnished room,
lighted by one gas jet, I walked.

Some coarse sack hanging before the
two windows and a fairly large grip
stood on the floor against one wall.

A gas-ring was in the hearth, together
with a few cheap cooking utensils.

I turned and faced the door. First
entered Carneta, carrying the basket;

then came the man with a revolver
in his left hand and his right arm
strapped across his chest and swathed
in bandages. One glance revealed the
fact that his right hand had been
severed—revealed the fact, though I
knew it already, that my captor was
Earl Dexter.

"You're a visitor I did not expect,"
Mr. Cavanagh, he said. "I expect-
ed some one worse. You've inter-
fered a bit with my plans, but I don't
know that I can't rearrange things
satisfactorily. I don't think I'll stop
for supper, though—I glanced at
the girl, who stood silent by the door.
"Just pack up the provisions," he
directed, nodding toward the basket
—in the next room.

She departed without a word.

"That's a noticeable 'dus' coal
you're wearing, Mr. Cavanagh," said
the American; "it gives me a great
notion. I'm afraid I'll have to be-
row it. It will hide this stump," he
said grimly; "and any of the hash-
ishin gentlemen who may be on the
lookout—though I rather fancy the
road is clear at the moment—will
mistake me for you. See the idea?
Carneta will be in a cab and I'll be
in after her and away before they've
got time so much as to whistle."

Very awkwardly he got into the
coat.

(To be continued.)

"NOT LIKE THE SAME
CHILDREN"BABY'S OWN TABLETS HAVE DONE
THEM SO MUCH GOOD!

The little son and daughter of Mrs.
Navier Manie are splendid examples of
what Baby's Own Tablets can do for
children. Mrs. Manie, who resides at
Stoney Point, Ontario, Canada, states:

"I must tell you that I consider your
Baby's Own Tablets a wonderful medi-
cine for children. I have a baby boy
and a little girl. My little girl was
constantly feverish, had no appetite and
was very pale. My baby boy was cut out
his teeth, his bowels were irregular, and
he was very cross. I gave them the
Tablets and they are not like the same
children, they have done them so much
good."

Baby's Own Tablets give satisfaction
wherever they are tried. You can get
them from your chemist, or at 50 cents
the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Southmen Road,
Shanghai.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good
digestion you must not let your
bowels become clogged with poisonous
waste from the body, as is always the
case when you become constipated.

Proper food, an abundance of water and
plenty of outdoor exercise should keep
your bowels regular. When that fails
you should take Chamberlain's Tablets.

They cause a gentle movement of the
bowels and are easy and pleasant to
take. For sale by all chemists and
Druggists.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TARASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE

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HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice we are

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re-accumulated in Hongkong at the following prices:

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road)—\$22.00 per ton.

Bowen Road and Lower Levels

and Kowloon—\$21.00 per ton.

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER

(CHEQUES PAYABLE TO "KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION")

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN.

Agents: DODWELL & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN

LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KASENGA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are
informed that all goods are being
landed at their risk into the Hsinjia
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
Hoh's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
April 26th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 30th May, 1921, or they will not
be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours
of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PERSEA"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, ADEN,

PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon,

whence and/or from the wharves de-
livery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded
unless notice to the contrary be given
before 14th April.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 26th inst. or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 14, 1921.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-

LULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having

arrived on Monday, the 18th April, 1921,

consignees of cargo are hereby
notified to present their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and take immediate
delivery from alongside steamer or the
Company's Godown, where all cargo
impending immediate discharge will be
landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be accorded on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 25th April, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages will be landed into the Company's
Godowns, where same will be examined on
Tuesday, the 19th April, 1921, at
11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after
goods have left the steamer or Godown, and
none will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after arrival
of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Y. TEUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

A. KWAI & CO.

12 & 13 Canton Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

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and

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NOTICE.
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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating for Eastern services for account of

FAMINE RELIEF.

THE NATIONAL DRIVE.

WHAT THE CITIES GAVE.

A well attended meeting of the Peking Committee of the National Famine Relief Drive was held at the Shui Wu Ch'u. The chairman Mr. Sun Pao Ch'i reported that up to date a total of \$2,419,234.10 had been raised during the Drive, the amount being distributed among the various cities in accordance with the following list—

Peking	853,398.38
Shanghai	800,000.00
Nanking	392,000.00
Tientsin	100,000.00
Taiwan	90,000.00
Taiyuan	50,000.00
Kaifeng	60,000.00
Canton	70,000.00
Hangchow	42,500.00
Chongchiao	30,000.00
Tientsin	29,721.02
Anking	50,000.00
Chengtu	12,000.00
Sianfu	12,000.00
Chinkiang	5,400.00
Szechow	7,700.00
Wuhu	6,400.00
Lanchow	1,000.00
Changchowfu	5,000.00
Pootungfu	2,115.00

\$2,419,234.10

As will be noted, most of the cities listed are provincial capitals and the amounts credited to them in each case also include amounts raised by other centres of their provinces. Peking thus far leads the list, but it is expected that Shanghai, now that the obnoxious Likin surtax has been repealed, will ultimately assume first place. The last report received from Shanghai indicated that they were hoping their final figure would be at least one million.

The Peking Committee has been informed by the Tientsin International Committee that the amount reported from Tientsin is exclusive of the sums secured through the efforts of H.E. the Civil Governor Tsao Jui.

It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the Tientsin campaign the Civil Governor held a reception to encourage further interest in the National Famine Relief Drive. At that time about two subscription books were distributed among the leading officials and merchants of Tientsin, with instructions to turn in to the Governor's yamen all monies raised. Thus far the Governor has not turned in the funds he has secured to the Tientsin International Society. It is expected that he will have substantial sums to turn over in the near future which will bring the Tientsin amount up among the leaders.

All funds raised under the name of the Famine Drive are administered by the various International Famine Relief Societies. These societies are carrying on work in all of the famine provinces, and at the present time are caring for 5,445,220 people. Mrs. Egan, who made a careful trip of investigation on behalf of the Lamont American Committee of the work of these Societies states in an interview given in Shanghai upon her departure from China: "I know that the Relief Expedition is doing a greater and more efficiently organized piece of work than has ever been done before in the history of humanitarian enterprise. I saw nothing which could possibly be construed as over-lapping."

The following table gives the number of people now being provided for in each of the famine districts, as well as the amount of money which the International Famine Relief Societies and the American Red Cross have spent in Famine Relief in these areas:

Province.	No. people receiving aid.	Funds Administered Dollars.
West Chihli.....	1,428,500	3,736,853.32
American Red Cross		250,000.00
East Chihli.....	840,000	2,658,941.36
Shantung.....	684,920	1,568,112.83
American Red Cross		1,300,000.00
Honan.....	1,500,000	3,345,810.00
Shensi.....	602,000	1,362,184.19
American Red Cross		700,000.00
Shensi.....	390,000	959,500.00
	5,445,220	15,881,411.70

5,445,220 15,881,411.70

Among the passengers who left by the P. and O. s.s. "Khyber" was Mr. J. Evans, who is going home on long leave, after 29 years' service in the P. and O. Company, about twenty years of which have been spent in Shanghai.

Japanese financial and economic experts are said to be agreed in believing that the national receipts in the Budget are altogether over-estimated. The business depression, they say, is showing no sign of improvement and it is feared that little improvement can be expected during the year. In these circumstances the only course open to the Government will be to postpone fiscal building, which is the largest item of expenditure in the Budget. Even in railway administration, which is productive, a considerable curtailment in expenditure is understood to be already under contemplation, which might result in reduction of the staff.

NEW AGE AT SEA.

COMMUNIST EXPERIMENT.

SAD FATE OF BOLD VENTURE.

Let us be grateful when the Communists of other countries than our own—for their experiments are always expensive to the lookers-on—add to the gaiety of a drab, weary world! We have been led by events in Soviet Russia to associate these exponents of the new social order with spying, terrorism, compulsory labour, wholesale slaughter, and, as a result of economic folly, with famine. But from Milan comes the story of a Communist shipping company which supplies a pleasant relief, for the only loss involved is a matter of money and not of liberty or life. About a year ago a Genoese agitator known as Captain Giulietti was fired with the idea of running ships on the principles of Lenin, Trotsky, & Co. For the sake of peace, or other motive which has not been revealed, the Ninth Government not only gave the project its patronage, but permitted this bold sailor-politician to take possession, without money and without price, of a number of its steamers, valued at about 60,000,000 lire. Thus a concern described as "La Co-operativa Garibaldi" was born to shed the light of a new age on the old world's seas.

Signor Nitti was determined not to spoil the business, so, in order that the new company might have plenty of tonnage, other Government vessels were afterwards sold to it at appraisedly a tenth of their market value, and its fleet was doubled in size. Surely never was an idealist so favoured! Masters and engineers, as well as sailors and firemen, came forward eagerly to man the ships, and were promised maximum wages and minimum hours, with a standard of comfort to which they had been unaccustomed. For every "hand" carried in an ordinary vessel two were engaged, with a nice consideration for the leisure each one should enjoy to develop his mind and acquire the necessary accomplishments of the Communist seaman of the twentieth century. In this wise the ships were manned. Everyone was happy and everyone looked forward to the blessings which were to fall upon them like manna from the skies—little work and high pay. It was unnecessary to say anything about discipline, for the ships' companies were to be "bands of brothers," practicing higher ideals than had ever been known before on board ship. And now comes the sad sequel to this tale of adventure. The ships did not pay, even though there were no money-grubbing owners to levy tribute and the Government went out of its way to smooth the path of these pioneers with their faces set towards the dawn of a new era. Life on board, so far as material comforts were concerned, was all that could be desired. There was plenty of food, officers and men had fine sleeping berths, as well as almost palatial smoking and dining room accommodation. Not much room was left for cargoes. In this model scheme Capt. Giulietti had remembered everything, absolutely everything—except that merchant vessels are intended to carry merchandise. That proved a tragic oversight, for equality in the misery which eventually overtook them was not what these high-souled exponents of Communism had bargained for. They were soon confronted with the unhappy fact that no one wanted to send goods by ships run on these lines. Such is the sequel to this attempt to establish some sort of Utopia by sea.

The alternative is a depressing one. Either the Government must find the money for the overdue wages—which it may be shy of doing lest it should offend the fine susceptibilities of these altruistic officers and men—or the vessels must be sold for what they will fetch. Our minds are not so atrophied by the conservative traditions of industry by sea and land that we cannot appreciate the situation which had developed in the course of about twelve short months. Seeing that the experiment has been tried in Italy, and not in this "benighted country"—to borrow Mr. Lloyd George's phrase—we are able to enjoy its humours, while sympathizing with the Italian taxpayers who will have, presumably, to pay the bill when La Co-operativa Garibaldi is wound up, as it must be in time. Perhaps they will think the illustration of Communist principles cheap at the price. But the experiment has been very hard on the memory of Garibaldi!

The Peking Daily News states: "Some of our readers may not have realized that the announcement that the British postal authorities are prepared to accept mails for dispatch to Asia via Russia means that in all probability European mails will be travelling to the Far East via Siberia in a few days. This foreshadows the early opening of the Siberian route for ordinary travel. We understand that at least one party is arranging to travel via Siberia in a few days to Denmark and Sweden."

JAIL MURDERS.

FOURTH MAN SENTENCED.

"TO DIE IS NOTHING"

"To die is nothing but first I must have some good food," said Yeung Po in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon after the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz had passed the death sentence, following a unanimous verdict of guilty returned by the jury without leaving the jury box.

The prisoner, who was found guilty of the murder of Warder Speed who was killed along with an Indian warder named Hamam Singh when four men, including the accused escaped from Victoria Jail on December 13, had been asked if he had anything to say by way of sentence of death should not be passed upon him. The prisoner replied: "I have nothing more to say. I will leave the matter entirely in your Lordship's hands."

Sentence of death having been passed, the prisoner enquired when the execution would be likely to take place.

His Lordship: That is a matter entirely for His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who was retained by the Crown on behalf of the prisoner, addressing the Judge, said that the difficulty under which he laboured was this: The prisoner was satisfied to stand upon the statement he made before the learned magistrate, which was to the effect that he was one of the four men, that he was given a certain duty to perform—that was to keep a watch on the Indian guard and, if necessary, to remain quiet—and that he was also given a knife by one of the other prisoners and told to hold it. The indication from this story was that he took no part in the murder of either of the officers, and it would be for the jury to say whether he took such a part as to render him guilty under the law as it would be laid down by the Chief Justice.

In the course of his summing up, His Honour emphasised the importance of the evidence concerning the foot mark on the piece of paper found in Warder Speed's Office, which expert evidence declared resembled that of the prisoner. The impressions corresponded on seventeen points and there were no points of difference. It was the duty of the jury to find the prisoner guilty if they found in the first place that he actually struck the blow, secondly if they were satisfied he was an original party to the plot as shown by the evidence of preparation or thirdly if they accepted his statement that he knew nothing about it beforehand but assisted others by taking a dagger to keep other people away and to help them to escape. If, on the other hand, the jury found any element of reasonable doubt prisoner was entitled to an acquittal.

YOUTH AND MORALITY.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

NEW BILL TO DEAL WITH SEX DANGERS.

Another Criminal Law Amendment Bill was brought forward by the Bishop of London and read a second time. Its chief provisions are to raise the age of consent to 17 and to increase the penalties on brothel keepers.

The clause for the protection of young boys, which was included in an earlier Bill of his, had been dropped, said the Bishop. He had been asked: "What father would prosecute a woman of 21 or older for misleading his son of 17? He would bring the boy not only into disgrace but into ridicule." Referring to assaults on children, he said the old idea that a person with venereal disease could be cured by a young girl had led to many assaults, and the rescue homes of London were filled with children who had been contaminated in this way.

Veneral disease was spreading rapidly in London, and a large proportion of the patients were between the age of 16 and 20. The London County Council reported that the prostitution of young girls was at the root of the spread of the disease.

Lord Onslow, on behalf of the Government, said that if the Bill were passed by the House they would favourably consider giving facilities for its progress through the House of Commons.

Two judges, Lord Coleridge and Lord Phillimore, pointed out that the Bill, while raising the age of consent to 17, took away from a man the defence that he had reasonable ground for believing that the girl was 17.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cured for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"A RACE OF DEGENERATES."

A CAUSTIC LECTURE.

SIR J. CANTLIE'S CRITICISMS.

Rotten teeth and trade union leaders are two causes of national degeneracy instanced by Sir James Cantlie. "You cannot raise a nation on rotten teeth, though that is what we are trying to do," he said at one point in a lecture, the first of a series, on "The Body in Health" at the Institute of Hygiene, Devonshire-street, W.

"The trade union leaders have ruined the physique of England," he said at another point.

On the question of teeth Sir James said: "There are seven million people in London, and there are seven million dyspeptics, more or less; and yet people will not stand being called dyspeptics. They resent your finding such a thing as indigestion in their family. If you ask them if there is any cancer in the family, or insanity, or tuberculosis, they will confess it immediately. But indigestion, never. The cause of it all is bad teeth. Then the British children there are no better born into the world. Whether it is the poor man's child born in London, or the rich man's child born in the country, they are the inheritance of a fine race, and the inheritance has not yet died out. But their teeth are ruined to begin with, and you cannot raise a nation on rotten teeth, though that is what we are trying to do. What I should like is the formation of a National Society for the Prevention of Decay in Teeth. We are raising money to send people out to investigate various diseases in different parts of the world. Surely our children are more important than a crab on the West Coast of Africa, on which hundreds of thousands of pounds are being spent."

On the question of the expenditure of human energy Sir James said: "The capacity of the manual labourer, such as the farm servant or the blacksmith, is 300 foot tons in twenty-four hours. But does a workman today expend as much as his father did? He expends more like 150. He goes to his work late, and comes home early, and idles his time when he is there. He works half the time that his father did. He is getting lazy. The muscular power of his heart and his arm is going down. He is becoming an untrained man. Here we are striking at the heart of England. The men who are supposed to have the grit have not got it. Their leaders, who make them loiterers, are making them a race of degenerates, not only lost in spirit, but lost in body. During the last ten years it has been nothing but strikes, strikes, strikes, and loitering, loitering, loitering. We have become, not workmen, but loiterers and sluggards. Carlyle called trade unions sluggish and soundless protection societies," but I am not calling them soundless. I am only pointing out, from the doctor's point of view, what the trade union leaders are doing. The doctor's contention is that they have ruined the physique of England. Loitering has got to be stopped. It is getting a more important question than politics or economics. The very health blood of the nation is going by the diverted use of trade unionism, which is lowering the strength and stamina of the nation. It is the doctor's duty to point out to the leaders of the trade unions what they are doing."

Sir James Cantlie also made the following remarks: "The healthiest baby in London is a baby at the Chinese Legation"; "Capering young mothers who make show things of their babies only take them out so that people may look at them"; "Out of 204 Lord Mayors of London only two were born in London, and these two were educated in the country"; "What are we breathing in this room? Fresh air? There has never been fresh air in this room for twenty years"; "The old man who has been bathing in the Serpentine every morning for forty years, says, 'Look at me.' I say to him, 'Yes, but where are the others?'"

A FIXED EASTER.

PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES.

BILL IN THE LORDS.

As briefly mentioned in our columns the other day, in the House of Lords, Lord Desborough has introduced his Bill for celebrating Easter on the second Sunday in April. The practical advantages of substituting a fixed day for a movable feast are obvious. It would be a boon to schools and colleges, be of great benefit to manufacturers, who sometimes have all too short a period between Christmas and Easter to prepare seasonal goods, and improve the chances of getting fine weather for the Easter and Whitsun holidays. Ecclesiastically, says the Times, there are no objections; the Archbishop of Canterbury brought the matter to the notice of 262 Bishops last summer, and not one raised any objection. It has been privately charged against us that our judgment may be swayed by the fact that such an arrangement would be extremely convenient to fly fishermen. Dare we admit that we have a fellow feeling for all "anglers" and very honest men?

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS CHILDREN

are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WORSHIP BY TORTURE.

NEW FACTS ABOUT "MALAYS."

A YEARS-OLD ACCOUNT.

The following account of a sect of "Malays" at their devotions sent to the Daily Mail from Singapore by one "R. C." will be relished by those who know the real Malay.

A religious sect of the Malays have just been keeping a festival as dear to them as Christmas is to us. The feast started with a procession early on Sunday morning, when they carried a costly idol from one temple to another, two miles distant.

A silver chariot, with canopy and dais, on which the idol had been carried, was placed at the entrance to an avenue of palms leading into the temple and lined with banners worked with allegorical designs. In the porch were four great hollow statues, grotesque affairs like effigies destined for a bonfire; these had been carried by men walking inside them. Here also were two fine white bullocks adorned with silver anklets—animals kept solely for the purpose of drawing the chariot in the annual procession.

As I was about to enter the temple a tall, savage-looking native emerged and told me to remove my boots. As I did so and took them outside the porch he crashed a coco-nut on the steps, then picked up the largest piece and returned. I followed him.

The temple itself was dark and dirty. Smoky flares lighted up two altars before which priests were muttering prayers, tearing up green leaves and throwing the fragments on the ledge at the base of the idol.

I followed the tall native right to the foot of the altar; there I saw him place his portion of coco-nut beside many other half-nuts, each holding two bananas and a tender leaf which is eaten as food by the Malays. The priest blessed them and offered them to the idol, which was fully revealed for a few seconds by the light of a torch.

Each man then claimed his fruit and nut, together with a pinch of powder-like sandalwood ash. With this he touched his tongue and head, and made three white lines on his forehead and neck. Then he prostrated himself as if for the exercise performed in physical drill, in response to the command, "On the hands, down."

Many of these men are very wealthy and ordinarily wear European dress, but during the last three days they have been wearing nothing but gold ornaments round neck and arms and a snowy white loin-cloth thrown into strong relief by their shining black skins and jet black hair.

The idol was brought back in torchlight procession on Sunday night. On Monday the natives practiced the craziest feats of endurance—indeed, I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes.

In the temple, where the air was fetid with the smell of burning sandalwood and perspiring humanity, were men with hundreds of little darts sticking into the body, wearing shoes containing spikes which penetrated deep into the foot, and drawing wagons containing offerings of fruit for the idols by cords attached to fish hooks stuck in the flesh of the back. The face of each of these men was the personification of agony.

Under the heading of Description by Ignorance, a Singapore paper says: "We have seldom seen a worse example of the Globe Trotter than the quarter column, headed 'Worship by Torture,' which appeared in the Daily Mail on March 5, over the initials R. C. It opens with the words 'A religious sect of the Malays,' and proceeds to describe peculiarities of the religious festival in which a silver car plays a prominent part. The Malays are Mohammedans, to whom all idols are hateful, and they have not even a remote connection with the race which owns the silver car, and most certainly do not 'worship by torture.'"

The reports in the native press regarding the thunderstorm of Tuesday afternoon outside all others, says the Central China Post. It is stated that two famine sufferers from Honan, who during the morning had laid down and died by the wayside in Sin Seng Road, were suddenly resurrected by the lightning. After running several paces the corpses again fell down lifeless and nothing unusual could further be detected about them by the witnesses. Several farmers who were at work in the fields at Hou-Hu are reported to have been killed by the God of Thunder.

Dr. Armstrong, speaking at a conference held in connection with the Efficiency Exhibition at Olympia, dealt mainly with the well-known advantages of the low-temperature carbonisation of coal. The chief object of this process is, of course, to produce a smokeless fuel suitable for domestic use and at the same time to extract and utilise as many as possible of the valuable by-products, which would be wasted if the coal were consumed in its raw state. With low-temperature carbonisation, he said, the gas produced was smaller in quantity, but richer in quality, than that produced by high-temperature carbonisation in ordinary gas manufacture. The former process, however, produced a much larger quantity of tar, and this tar was of a more useful character than ordinary gas tar. Its consistency, he said, was more like that of crude petroleum, and it could be used in Diesel engines as well as burnt under boilers. Cresylic acid could be extracted from it, but the constituents of ordinary gas tar were absent; dyestuffs would therefore have to be obtained from the tar produced from coke ovens. A certain amount of light motor spirit could, however, be produced in the low-temperature carbonisation process by scrubbing the gas and distilling off the more volatile part of the tar.

It has long been recognised that the extensive use of a smokeless fuel, such as that produced by low-temperature carbonisation, would have a most beneficial effect on the atmosphere of large cities, and that reason, in addition to those above mentioned, would seem to justify its manufacture on a large scale. In our view it is, however, essential that the supplies should be readily obtainable through channels open to the ordinary domestic consumer, and that the price of the fuel should be noticeably lower than that of raw coal. Under these conditions the fuel would doubtless be welcomed by the public, but purely ethical reasons for its consumption would not, we fear, appear.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE

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Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, &c., by storing them in our Cold Stores during the hot and damp weather.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

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FAMOUS ENGLISH MADE INDIA GAUZE

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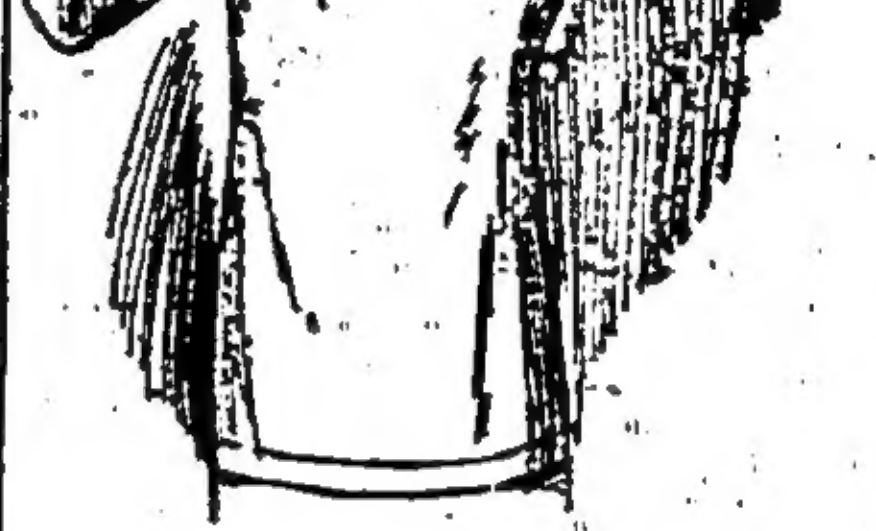
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VESTS with Button Fronts

Short Sleeves

Sizes 32 to 60



Underwear is the Article of Apparel that requires the greatest care in its selection. The IDEAL UNDERWEAR for hot weather, must be Light in weight, Durable, Absorbent. Our INDIA GAUZE UNDERWEAR have these qualities. Made from the Finest Grades of Cotton, cool and comfortable, not heavy, but extra strong.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL

QUALITY 330, PURE WHITE

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

BUTTONLESS WITH SHORT

SLEEVES, AS SHOWN IN

ILLUSTRATION. FITTED WITH

THE NON TEARABLE NECK-

BAND. SIZES 34 to 46.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

HONGKONG.

SMOKELESS FUEL

BOON TO LARGE CITIES.

AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

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SUPERSTITIONS.

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AGENCIES—LONDON AND NEW YORK

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(Great Britain's Largest Paint Makers)

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International Building,
SHANGHAI.

TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

ARCHDEACON'S APPEAL.

WOMEN STRUGGLE TO ENTER COURT ROOM.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

LONDON, April 18.
There were extraordinary scenes at to-day's closing stages of Archdeacon Wakeford's appeal to the Privy Council. A crowd, chiefly composed of well-dressed women, besieged the entrance to the court room and wildly struggled to gain admission. The evidence at the past few hearings has been very conflicting and bewildering. Sir Edward Carson to-day in an eloquent final address dissected the prosecution's evidence with a view to showing that many of the witnesses' statements were mendacious or otherwise entirely untrustworthy. He submitted that the hotel books were dishonest and declared that the alleged woman with Archdeacon Wakeford was a myth. After Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C., had replied, the court deferred judgment until April 26.

TALKATIVE CHINESE JUDGE.

ALLEGES WAR PREPARATIONS.

VANCOUVER, April 19.
Wang Chung-hai, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, has arrived en route to Geneva to attend the conference for the revision of the League covenant. He intends to spend a month in America, including Ottawa and Washington, to learn the official attitude toward international issues. Mr. Justice Wang declared that China had three enemies, of which Japan was not one. Firstly there was Article 21 of the Covenant, which lays down the doctrine of so-called regional understandings, which is a direct challenge to China's integrity and destructive of the League itself. Secondly there was the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which Mr. Wang hopes to show the Canadians will, if renewed in any form, lead to a war in which China will be bound to participate on the side of the United States. Thirdly there were the Lansing-Ishii notes, upholding the untenable doctrine that geographical proximity confers rights. Mr. Wang emphasised China's determination to force these issues, declaring that China's anxiety over the Pacific question had been deepened by the recent discovery that Japan was manufacturing large quantities of marine mines and had also marked the Chinese coast into blockade zones in order to control raw materials in the event of war.

EMPIRE LAND SETTLEMENT.

A QUESTION FOR THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 18.
Replying to questions in the House of Commons Colonel Amery stated that it was proposed that the meeting of empire prime ministers in June should discuss the question of the adoption of a comprehensive policy of empire land settlement, and empire directed emigration on a basis of co-operation between the imperial and dominion governments. Any such policy would doubtless include provision for assisted passages for approved classes of settlers. He emphasised that the Colonial Office took special care that nobody was encouraged to go to any dominion where there was unemployment in his trade.

PANAMA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION THREATENS WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 18.
It is officially stated that the Central American Union of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, has undertaken to declare war simultaneously with the Costa Rica against Panama if Costa Rica deems such action necessary in connection with her boundary dispute with Panama.

TINPLATE WAGES FALL.

LONDON, April 18.
Welsh tinplate workers' wages have been reduced 40 per cent. following the recent fall in the price of steel bars on which their rates depend according to a sliding scale.

U.S. TRADE.

MARCH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.
The March exports totalled \$384,000,000, including \$700,000 worth of gold. The imports were \$252,000,000, including \$106,000,000 of gold.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

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"AGAPENOR" 31st May London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MACHAON" 14th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
"ANTIOCHUS" 3rd May Genoa, M'Isles, L'pool & Glasgow
"TYDEUS" 17th May Harve Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYADES" 7th June Genoa, M'Isles, L'pool & Glasgow
"BELLEROPHON" 23rd June Genoa, M'Isles, L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
"PROTESILAUS" 4th May Victoria, Seattle and
"TEUCER" 25th May Vancouver
"TALTHYBIUS" 15th June

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama) via Suez
"ET COMPANION" 13th May

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 3rd May for London
"ANCHISES" 21st June for London
"TERESIAS" 7th July for London
"MENTOR" 12th July for London

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AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER
Shanghai	TUESDAY, APRIL 19.
Shanghai	THURSDAY, APRIL 21.
Shanghai	FRIDAY, APRIL 22.
Japan	SATURDAY, APRIL 23.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 24th Mar.)	SUNDAY, APRIL 24.
Straits	TUESDAY, APRIL 26.
Calcutta and Straits	Malacca Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	TIME
*Shanghai and *North China	Kwangsue	4 p.m.
*Samsui and *Wuchow	Kochow	4.30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt & *EUROPE via MARSEILLES. Registration 5 p.m.	Ajax	
Canada, United States, Central and South America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 5 p.m.	Bali	
Letters 5 p.m.	Kwaiwah	5 p.m.
Tientsin	Hsin Ping Ou	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.		
Amoy, Bangkok and Straits	Seang Bee	8 a.m.
Boihow and Haiphong	Loksang	8 a.m.
Fort Bayard	Shunshing	9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America & *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 8.45 a.m.	Kashima Maru	
Letters 9.20 a.m.	Wingshing	10 a.m.
*Straits and *Bangkok via Sourabaya	Tibodas	10 a.m.
Java and Fort Moreby via Sourabaya		
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America & *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 9.15 a.m.	Arizona Maru	
Letters 10.00 a.m.	Venezuela	
Shanghai, North China, Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m.	Torilla	Noon
Letters 10.40 a.m.		
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanshodhi, Egypt & *EUROPE via MARSEILLES. Registration 1.45 p.m.	Burma Maru	
Letters 2.30 p.m.	Kunwang	5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and *Japan	Soehn Maru	9 a.m.
*Swatow, Amoy, and Takao	Delight	9 a.m.
Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via SEATTLE		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m.	Nile	
Letters 10.30 a.m.	Burning	11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Wuhu	11 a.m.
Japan	Kanawa	3.30 p.m.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Hangsang	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21.		
Swatow, Amoy, and Fookchow	Haioong	11 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Yensang	3 p.m.
Tientsin	Chipping	5 p.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 23.		
Holbow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kailong	9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Kaiwang	3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Sciung	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, APRIL 24.		
Swatow, Amoy, and Keelung	Amakusa Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, APRIL 25.		
Philippine Islands	Tuning	3 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwongong	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.		
Sandakan	Hingsoy	11 a.m.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Fzechuen	11 a.m.
Welshai, Chiofo and Tientsin	Reichow	3 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

WEATHER REPORT.

April 18d. 1st. Qing.—Pressure has decreased slightly from Weihaiwei to Shanghai, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has weakened and spread south-eastwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.34 inches, against an average of 9.15 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on April 20th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,

HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 19, 1921.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Victoria Peak	8 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	9 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	10 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	11 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	11 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	12 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	12 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	1 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	2 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	3 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	4 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	5 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	6 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	7 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	8 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	9 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	10 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	11 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	12 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	12 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	1 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	1 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	2 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	2 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	3 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	3 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	4 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	4 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	5 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	6 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	7 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	8 a.m.	30.13	37	—	—	—	—
Temple	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 19, 1921.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMOMETER, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, or overcast.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day	On date	On date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	30.00
Temperature	68	71
Humidity	74	80
Direction of Wind	3	3
Force	3	3
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 18th as Lowest open air temperature on the 18th—62

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory April 19, 1921.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m.

The Ball is hoisted half past the 50th minute and full past at the 55th minute.

Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Signal Mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast.

From 3.55 to 2.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours prior to Hongkong Standard Time (10 hours East of Greenwich)

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TO-NIGHT ... "MR. PIM PASSES BY"
WED. 20 ... "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
THURS. 21 ... "A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
FRI. 22 ... "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"
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